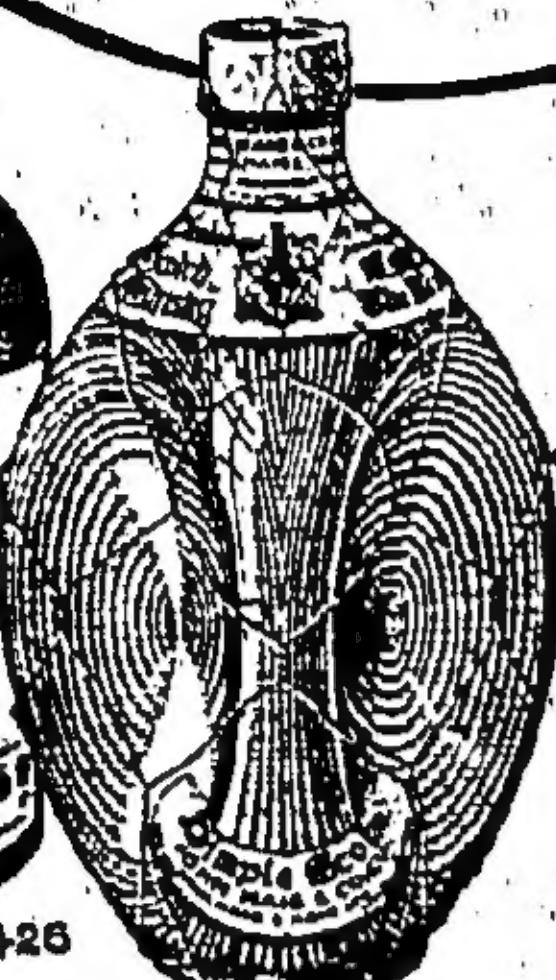


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BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

MOTOR-CAR THAT CHANGES ITS OWN GEARS.

THE BIG SECRET OF THE MOTOR SHOW.

One of the big attractions of the Motor Show at Olympia is a motor-car that changes its own gears.

After five years of secret experimental work a British firm has evolved a method of automatic gear change. For more than 30 years the best brains of the motor engineering world have been engaged on the problem.

The self-changing gear exhibited at Olympia is by no means freakish. It has been adopted by a British firm of standing, Messrs. Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., of Coventry, after a successful test covering 50,000 miles.

Further, it will be available to the motoring public, though at first, owing to the fact that the gear box is not yet in full production, on two models only—the 30-h.p. and 20-h.p. It is the first occasion on which an automatic gear change has been adopted by a leading British motor-car manufacturing firm, and it may be regarded as a motoring development of first-rate importance.

Boon To Woman.

On the mechanical side, gear-changing has always been the most difficult part of driving a motor-car. To the beginner it is often a nightmare. Even the experienced driver cannot guarantee to make a perfect change in all circumstances. Women drivers, growing daily in numbers, frankly confess that they simply hate quick-changing.

The new method relieves the driver of this responsibility. He selects the gears. The car changes them.

There is no gear lever. The gear positions are clearly marked on a quadrant on the steering-wheel as in the case at present on most cars with the ignition retard and advance. The lettering is: Reverse, Neutral, Low, Medium, Normal, Fast.

There is a pedal in the place of the normal clutch pedal. When you wish to start, you place a pointer on the quadrant opposite Low, which corresponds to the ordinary motor-car's bottom gear. You then depress the pedal, and the car starts off smoothly and without fuss.

To speed up, you place the pointer on the quadrant opposite Medium, which corresponds to the second gear of an ordinary motor-car. Depress the pedal again, and the automatic gear change comes into operation. So for Normal and for Fast speed, which correspond to the top gear of the ordinary car.

Select Gear In Advance.

The automatic gear-changing device does not come into operation until you actually depress the pedal. Thus you can select your next gear in advance.

Let us suppose that you are in top gear—Fast on the quadrant—and are approaching a hill. It is obvious that you will require a lower gear when the engine begins to lose its speed. So you put the pointer on the quadrant opposite Normal. As soon as the engine shows the least sign of labouring you press the pedal and the car changes down into Normal or third gear.

The same applies in traffic. If you are in Fast gear it is obvious that the next change will be down. So you put your pointer opposite Normal, and when a check occurs you press the pedal and at once a change into the lower gear is effected.

Another feature of the self-changing gear box is its silence. Except for the variation of engine note, due to its change of speed, it is impossible for the driver, without reference to the lettering on the quadrant, to know in which gear the car is running.

Silence of all gears is obtained by using a gear of the always-in-mesh type in place of the sliding gear.

Mechanical Finger.

The automatic change mechanism consists of a mechanical finger. When you move the pointer on the quadrant opposite the gear into which you desire to change you move the mechanical finger into a position to effect the change. When you press the pedal the mechanical finger does its work.

An expert who tried the new device said: "I carried out a test of a car equipped with the self-changing gear in Warwickshire. It was quite a new motoring sensation."

"At first I was baffled a bit by its simplicity. After 23 years or so with the old method I found myself groping for a gear lever that did not exist and trying to manipulate in the old way a clutch pedal that required no manipulation."

15 Changes In 10 Seconds.

"But once the idea was grasped that nothing was required of the driver except to put a pointer opposite the lettering and to step on a pedal I found the whole thing absurdly simple."

"The test included a standing start on a one-in-six gradient, one of the best methods of trying the strength of any gear-box. I placed

THE COLOUR OF THE SUN.

REMARKABLE THEORY.

Most of us would say that it is yellowish. Years ago, physicists announced that it is really blue, and would look so to us if we could view it from beyond our atmosphere. The air absorbs an excess of the blue rays, and so wipes out the colour to earth-dwellers. But now we learn that the sun is really green, and this conclusion is based not on atmospheric absorption but on the qualities of the human eye. The arguments are set forth by Charles Nordmann, in an article on "The True Colour of the Sun," contributed to *Le Matin* (Paris). Writes Mr. Nordmann:

Sunlight is prodigal of illusions. For example, the moon—which we see by sunlight—appears blue to us.

Eastland says: "The moonlight shimmer on the slopes of the blue roofs." Painters have used up tons of ultramarine blue to paint moonlight effects. On the contrary, they have recourse to chrome yellow and ochre to represent landscapes flooded with sunshine. Well, they are wrong! When we analyze these lights with the spectroscopic, we find that that of the sun is proportionately bluer and less yellow than that of the moon.

What, then, is the real colour of sunlight and daylight? The Dutch ophthalmologist, Tscherning, has been making some curious and suggestive investigations on the subject. It is now recognized that our colour sensations come from three kinds of elements in the retina, sensitive respectively to red, green, and violet.

On the other hand, it has been remarked that the sensitiveness of the retinal elements is greater as the light received by them is feebleness.

This being so, it is clear that if we observe a very brilliant object containing different proportions of the red, green, and violet rays, it will always appear to us very near white, because if the red rays, for example, are much less intense than the violet, the sensitiveness of the retinal elements for red will become automatically greater than that of the elements sensitive to violet.

This being so, to know the true colour of an object we must weaken its light, for this compensatory adaptation of the retinal elements to colours takes place more slowly when the light is feeble.

Tscherning has performed some very curious experiments. For instance, he looks at a white cloud, or a street in sunlight, through a tube six or eight inches long, with the end nearest the eye covered by a piece of black paper in which is a pinhole; while the other is closed by paper containing an opening perhaps an eighth of an inch across. Holding the tube before one eye, and looking with both eyes, the object appears of a beautiful green.

This unexpected result will possibly help us to understand a phenomenon hitherto unexplained, or badly explained, notably the famous "green ray." This ray, which had often been observed at the moment when the sun disappears below the horizon, may arise from the fact that, suddenly plunged into relative obscurity, the three elements of light suddenly resume their true sensibility. And then, since it is the green that really dominates in the sun's light, it shows itself.

As for the fact that the sensitiveness of the retinal elements diminishes as the light increases, it is similar to the following case: If we build a column of stones, placed one upon another, in a marshy place, it will sink slowly, and as we build it up it gains less and less height measured from the surface of the marsh. If we build at the same time two columns—one of stones two feet high and one of stones one foot high (both having the same cross-section), there will come a time when the column of one-foot stones will be as high as that of the two-foot stones, because the latter sinks quicker. We may thus explain the automatic equalization of the sensations that the three kinds of retinal elements receive from unequally intense colours.

There thus remains this unforeseen fact—that the sun's rays are green. Are they too green or just green enough? That depends on the man who looks at them.

the lever opposite Low, stepped on the pedal, and the car glided off as though it were on level ground.

I also abused the invention to test its fool-proof nature. From Fast gear—normal top gear—I pushed the lever to Low—normal bottom—and then trod on the pedal. At the time the car was travelling at 40 m.p.h. The change was effected, though naturally with a certain amount of demur from the gear-box.

"As many as 15 gear changes were made in 10 seconds. The fact that no time is lost in changing speed means greatly increased acceleration. A comparative test with two cars with engines of equal power, of the same weight, and driven by the same driver, up to a speed of 40 m.p.h. from a standing start gave the following results."

"The car with the self-changing gear gained eleven seconds; or 33 per cent, on the car with the ordinary gear. In 25 seconds from a standing start the car with the self-changing gear gained 450 feet, or 60 per cent."

WITCHCRAFT IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

THEORY OF SECRET CHURCH OF WIZARDS.

At the Jubilee Congress of the Folk-Lore Society, held at the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, London, Dr. Ernest Jones gave an address on "Psycho-Analysis and Folk-Lore."

Three Cigarettes And One Match.

He referred to the statement made by their last president, Mr. A. R. Wright, in his valedictory address in regard to the War superstition that to use a match to light three cigarettes portended the death of the third smoker. Dr. Jones said he believed that folk-lore could not fail to be reminding us of the great part played in superstition by the idea of death following a third act or process, e.g., a third stroke of apoplexy and so on. Psycho-analysis would go still farther and would be able to correlate the form of this belief with certain definite unconscious ideas concerning the number three, and it would, in practice, be able to show that just these unconscious ideas had been operative in the case of any particular person who was seriously influenced by the cigarette superstition. In doing so it would establish a continuity between the old and the new products and would thus justify the inclusion of both in the same region of scientific study.

Analogy With Individual.

In the psycho-analysis of individuals they had in a number of cases been able to demonstrate that ideas closely parallel to totemistic beliefs had been cherished during infancy, partly consciously, partly unconsciously, and what was even more interesting, that survivals of this primitive period had been left in later life in the form of particular neurotic symptoms such as animal phobias. In other words they had before them in the individual the whole evolution of beliefs and customs, or rituals based on them, which was parallel to what in the field of folk-lore had run a course of centuries or, perhaps, thousands of years.

Referring to figures of phantasy—giants, dwarfs, fairies and ghosts—he said that it was generally recognized now that the conception of giants, with their clumsy stupidity and their alternation of kindness and ogreish devouring of children, was a projection of various infantile thoughts about grown-ups, particularly the parents, and perhaps one might say the same as regards the sexual significance of jesters and dwarfs. The belief in ghosts was one which had naturally attracted most attention from folklorists, and here he would suggest that much advantage might accrue from co-operation between their work and that of psycho-analysis.

Dr. Fritz Boehm (Berlin) discussed "Problems of Modern German Folklore." He said that a question which played an important part in connection with the German folklore of to-day was its teaching in the schools and universities. On the reform of education in the secondary schools of Prussia in 1925, folklore was assigned an important place in the curriculum even if it had not been introduced as a special subject. The Board of Examiners allowed folklore to be taken as an examination subject and also required every teacher of the German language to have some knowledge of it. In the elementary schools, too, folklore was guaranteed an assured place in the curriculum, since this branch of learning was most carefully taught in the newly founded "Pedagogical Academies" for the training of teachers. Several of the German countries had followed Prussia's example, so that there was every promise of folklore becoming a recognized subject in schools. There ought to be the same advance in the universities. Here, however, in spite of every effort, they were behind other countries, especially Scandinavia, where there were several chairs for folklore in some universities. Folklore was represented in some form or other in the majority, at least, of German universities.

The Chairman said that as an educationist he felt envious of the strides the study of folklore was making in other countries.

Professor S. Singer (Bern) took the chair at the afternoon session. Dr. Anjuta Cyriax gave an account of folk life and folk art in Sweden and described the growth of the northern and other museums.

The Witches' Sabbath.

Professor Y. M. Goblet (Paris) submitted a paper written by Mr. P. Saintyves on "The Witches' Sabbath and the Wizards' Ointment." In this he traced back to the pagan age the belief in witches' meetings under the Devil's chairmanship, and its bequeathal to Christianity. In the Middle Ages, it was stated, the Inquisition used to make inquiries about the nightly meetings of witches and was also in the habit of accusing the witches of Devil-worship. In dealing with the wizards' ointment the author described the way in which it was brought to the Western countries by Egyptian priests.

Professor Goblet paused in his reading to say that in France to-day there were peasants who had

(Continued at foot of next column.)

PROTEST BY 900 CLERGY.

THREAT TO BOYCOTT CHURCH CONGRESS.

Modernism in the Church of England has become a subject of acute controversy on the eve of the Church Congress, which opens at Cheltenham this month, and a boycott of the congress was threatened.

Viscount Halifax, the president of the English Church Union, and more than 900 clergy, have sent a protest to the Bishop of Gloucester against the views of the Rev. Dr. Major, head of Ripon Hall, Oxford, and editor of the *Modern Churchman*, who is included in the list of speakers at the congress. They declare that they find themselves "forced to discourage our people from attending the congress and unable to lead it to any support." Dr. Major is announced to speak at the congress on "The Anglican Interpretation of the Christian Faith."

The protesting clergy declare: "The issue is simple; the question is one of Belief or Unbelief; and although it is easy to prejudicial the subject by applying such question-begging terms as 'portents' to the miracles of the New Testament, a non-miraculous Christianity is not Christianity at all, and the writings of Dr. Major present nothing short of a point-blank contradiction of Christianity itself."

The protest was prepared after a meeting in London in May.

"Intolerable" Views.

The views of the English Church Union were expressed by the secretary, the Rev. Arnold Pinchard, who said: "We recognise that there is scope and place for the modernist point of view in the Church of England, but we also feel that there are limits to what can be allowed as tolerable in that direction."

Dr. Major's Modernism flatly denies the truth and historicity of the fundamental truths of the Catholic religion, it denies Our Lord's Omnipotence and Omnipotence, while, subject to the conditions of his incarnate life, it denies the doctrine of the Virgin Birth and the Physical Resurrection and Ascension of Our Lord. We regard Dr. Major's Modernism as being intolerable as an interpretation of the Christian faith."

"Beneath Contempt."

"We think the matter is beneath contempt, and we do not propose to take any notice of it," said the Rev. T. J. Wood, secretary of the Modern Churchmen's Union. "The union is quite unmoved at the prospect of the threatened boycott. We remember that one of the movers in protest is Canon Bullock-Webster, who at St. Paul's Cathedral recently made a demonstration, and we have not the least doubt that the public will regard this boycott as even more regrettable, because it may lead to results of a more deplorable kind."

NEW MANAGER FOR WASHINGTON SENATORS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12th. Clark Griffith intends to sign Walter Johnson, the famous pitcher, to manage the Washington Senators if Newark consents to Johnson's release, it was learned to-day.

Johnson would replace Stanley Harris in the management.

Washington finished fourth in the American League race this year, below St. Louis, and Griffith is not satisfied with the showing and intends to build the team up further.

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If you suffer from indigestion, gastritis, or dyspepsia after meals, you can prevent it instantly by taking a little "Bisaurated" Magnesia in water immediately after eating. This remarkable preparation not only neutralises the acid, and thus so removes the cause of the trouble, but it also soothes, heals and protects the inflamed stomach lining, thus repairing damage already done and promoting healthy, normal digestion.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

OCTOBER 19th, 1928.	
R.K. Banks.....	\$1,325 buy, 1,335 sell.
Do.....	London.....2140 nom.
Chartered Banks.....	222 buy.
Mercantile Banks, A. & B.....	234 nom.
Do.....	0.....2144 nom.
P. & O. Banks.....	294 nom.
East Asia Bank.....	\$774 buy.
Canton Insurance.....	\$800 nom.
Union Insurance.....	\$3.8 sell.
North China Insurance.....	\$1.100 buy.
Yankee Insurance.....	\$1.500 nom.
China Underwriters.....	\$21 buy.
China Fire Insurance.....	\$275 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.....	\$800 ml.
Donghai.....	\$324 nom.
H.K. Steamboats.....	\$240 nom.
H.K. Tugs.....	\$1.30 sell.
Indo-China (Ref.).....	\$440 buy, 42 sell.
Do (Def.).....	118 nom.
Steel Transporta.....	\$224 buy.
Waterworks.....	\$224 buy.
Banque.....	\$224 buy.
Kailan Mining Admin.....	\$77 buy.
Langkate (combined).....	\$1.01 nom.
Do (single).....	\$1.200 buy.
S'hai Explorations.....	\$1.200 buy.
Shanghai Loans.....	\$1.200 buy.
Rails.....	\$1.200 buy.
Trunk Lines.....	\$1.200 buy.
H.K. & W. Docks.....	\$1.200 buy.
H.K. & W. Docks.....	\$1.200 buy.
China Presidents.....	\$3.70 sell.
Wingwings.....	\$1.150 nom.
New Engineering.....	\$1.150 buy.
Shanghai Docks.....	\$1.100 buy.
Kwo Cottons.....	\$1.090 buy, 107/90 sell.
Oriental Cottons.....	\$1.240 buy, 11 sell.
S'hai Cottons (old).....	\$1.240 buy.
Do (new).....	\$1.240 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels.....	\$9 buy, 9/10/20 sell.
H.K. Lands.....	\$27 sell.
Shanghai Lands.....	\$1.132 buy.
Zumpey's Estates.....	\$1.155 buy.
H.K. Realities.....	\$91 nom.
H.K. Tramways.....	\$124 buy, 32.50 sell, 227/50/20 sell.
Peak Tram (old).....	\$113 buy.
Do (new).....	\$630 buy.
Star Ferry.....	\$133 buy, 13.80 sell.
China Light (old).....	\$13.30 buy.
Do (new).....	\$13.30 buy.
Do (1928 Issue).....	\$13.30 buy.
H.K. Electric (old).....	\$53.40 buy.
Do (new).....	\$52 nom.
Macao Electric.....	\$224 buy.
Telephones.....	\$77 buy, 77.50 sell, 77.50 buy.
Do.....	\$5.50 sell, 5.50 buy.
Do rights.....	\$11 buy.
China Buses.....	\$12 nom.
Singapore Tramways.....	\$18/19/20 buy, 19/20 sell.
China Sugar.....	\$1.000 nom.
Malayan Sugar.....	\$1.000 buy.
Canton Loss.....	\$1.000 nom.
Cementa (combined).....	\$1.000 buy.
Do (old).....	\$1.000 buy.
Do (new).....	\$1.000 buy.
H.K. Hops (old).....	\$1.000 buy.
Do (new).....	\$1.000 buy.
United Asbestos.....	\$1.000 nom.
Dairy Farms.....	\$1.000 buy.
Wong & Winge.....	\$1.000 buy.
Lane Crawfords.....	\$1.000 buy, 1/20 sell.
Mackintosh.....	\$1.000 nom.
Sincores.....	\$1.000 buy.
Wm. Powells.....	\$1.000 buy.
H.K. Amusements.....	\$1.000 buy, 29 sell.
H.K. Constructions.....	\$1.000 buy.
Equine Indus. G.S.Bonds.....	\$1.000 buy.
H.K. Govt. Loans.....	\$1.000 prem. buy.
buy.-buyers; sell.-sellers; sa.-sales; nom.-nominal.	

EXCHANGE RATES.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUGBY, Oct. 18th.	
Paris.....	124.20
Brussels.....	24.89
Amsterdam.....	12.09
Berlin.....	20.26
Copenhagen.....	18.19
Vienne.....	24.50
Helsingfors.....	192
Athens.....	373
Bucharest.....	804
Buenos Aires.....	47.15/16
New York.....	4.85.1/32
Geneva.....	25.20
Milan.....	92.55
Stockholm.....	18.14
Oslo.....	18.19
Prague.....	183
Madrid.....	50.10
Lisbon.....	107
Rio.....	5.29/32
Bombay.....	17.10.25/32
Yokohama.....	2/7
Shanghai.....	2/7
Hong Kong.....	2/7
Silver (spot).....	52.11/16
Silver (forward).....	52



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July 1928 to June 1929

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"FIVE POWER" GOVERNMENT.

A NEW SYSTEM AMONG NATIONS.

POINTS NECESSARY TO PERIOD OF TUTELAGE.

The following article by Dr. Wang Chung Hui, Chairman of the Judicial Council, appeared in the *Sinwanpao* of October 10th, and is the first statement of the reasons for the present organization of the Nationalist Government at Nanking. The *North China Daily News* published a translation as follows:—

The regulations governing the organization of the Nationalist Government consisting of 43 articles were formally promulgated recently. These regulations were based upon the principles of the "Five-Power Constitution" of our late leader, and were prepared after careful study by our comrades. I was connected with this work from the beginning, and herewith give a brief account of the progress of the discussions and the recent adoption of those regulations.

(1) Progress of the discussions concerning the Five-Power Government.—The system of the Five-Power Government is outlined in the "Chien Kuo Ta Kang," but during the lifetime of our late leader he had many discussions with me on many important points concerning this system. There were briefly five points concerned with the enforcement of this system: (a) Who should be responsible for bringing action against members of the Censors Council? (b) In what court should an accused member of this Council be tried? (c) The relation between the Judicial Council and the Courts. (d) What class of officials should be appointed without examination? (e) Are members of parliament to be included among those subject to preliminary examination tests.

Who Will Censor The Censors?

In connection with the first question, our late leader expressed the brief opinion that members of the Censors Council should be tried by parliament but my opinion was that this would be impracticable. In regard to the next three questions, our late leader expressed the opinion that they were all details which need not be taken into account when discussing main principles, and that they could be easily arranged. As to the fifth question, our late leader's opinion was that, in consideration of the past records of our parliamentary system, members of parliament should be subject to an examination.

As regards the Censors Council, Art. 43, section 2, of the present Regulations says: "The rights and privileges of the members of the Censors Council will be fixed in separate regulations." This leaves the question of bringing action against the members of the Censors Council and the organ before which such cases should be brought still open. As regards the other questions, with the exception of the one concerning members of parliament which needs no controversy at the present, these new Regulations provide that they will be fixed in separate regulations to be promulgated later. This leaves the questions open just as they were when I was discussing them with our late leader.

A New System Among Nations.

However, our late leader had the definite opinion that as the "Five-Power Government" was a new system among the nations it could not be circumscribed by established precedents. His chief concern was the main principle and mine the details of the system, but consideration of these details was deferred after much discussion between us in deference to his opinion that it was quite sufficient at that time to agree upon the main principle. The details for carrying out the principle would offer no insuperable difficulties. However, the time of enforcing the principle has now come and the necessary details must be arranged in accordance with the original spirit of the principle of our late leader.

(2) Facts concerning the promulgation of the new Regulations. The proposal for the organization of the "Five-Power Government" was first made by Hu Han Min and Sun Fo after the successful completion of the Northern Expedition. They cabled from Paris to the Nationalist Government recommending the immediate adoption of the Five-Power system and gave many details about its enactment. Their suggestions were approved by our comrades. On September 18th at the invitation of Chiang Kai Shek our comrades gathered, and Hu Han Min, Tai Chi T'ao and myself were appointed a committee to make a thorough study of the system.

Final Word With Kuomintang.

Our first draft of 49 articles was completed on the 20th, which was later altered and the second draft was completed on the 23rd. This was brought up for discussion by Chang Ching Kiang, Li Shih Tseng and Tai Chi T'ao at the meeting of the Central Executive Committee on the 20th. After some discussion, Chiang Kai Shek, Hu Han Min, Sun Fo, Wang Chung Hui, Chang Ching Kiang, Li Shih Tseng, Tai Chi T'ao, Li Tsai Hsin, Tsai Yuan Pei, Wu Chih Hui, Tan Yen Kai, Li Lich Chun, Ho Ying Chin, Wang Cheng Ting were appointed to study the draft and other members of the Executive Committee were invited to send in their suggestion to Chiang Kai Shek within three days. A meeting was called by Chiang Kai Shek on October 2nd and various changes suggested, which made 53 articles in the draft. These after discussion were grouped into 48. The next day, October 3rd, the revised draft was referred to the meeting of the Government Council and it was passed. It was resolved that the interpretation and amendment of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang. The Constitution was formally passed at the meeting of the Executive Committee and promulgated the next day, October 4th, the 17th day of the Republic. I give below the various questions brought up for discussion by the various committees:—

Some Fundamental Questions.

(1) Should the relation between the party and government be mentioned in the Regulations? (2) General amnesty. (3) The number of members of the Nationalist Government. (4) Meetings of the Party Council and of Government Council. (5) Who was to take the place of the Chairman of the Nationalist Government in his absence? (6) Regarding the signature of the promulgation of laws and mandates. (7) Regarding the chairmen of the different boards attending the Party Council and the meetings of the Legislative Council. (8) Number of members of the Legislative Council. (9) The question of the members of the Legislative Council holding other positions concurrently. (10) The question of returning matters for reconsideration of the Legislative Council by the Executive Committee. (11) Regarding the relation of the Judicial Council to the law courts. (12) What class of officials should be examined before they were appointed? (13) The question of the members of the Censors Council holding other positions. These were all important questions concerned with the organization of the Five Councils and could not be overlooked.

The Period Of Discipline.

Some say that it is too early to adopt this "Five-Power Government" system during this Period of Discipline. But there is no fixed limit between the three periods named by our late leader, and this final aim is the Period of Constitution when the government of the country will be handed over to the people. As this system is entirely new it should be introduced in this Period of Discipline so that it will be in good running order for the Period of Constitution.

Others ask why the Legislative Council which is not elected by the people should have powers similar to those of a parliament. Such persons have not considered that certain important powers such as declaration of war, making peace, entering into treaty relations and preparing a budget must be exercised by some Government organ. During this Period of Discipline the Administrative Council and the Legislative Council are both under the direction and control of the Party and are not subject to popular election. It is much better that such powers as are mentioned above should be placed under the joint control of the two Councils than that they should be exercised solely by the Administrative Council.

Government's Two Main Duties.

It must further be remembered that our late leader never expressed the opinion that the legislative and administrative powers of China should be different from those of other countries, and therefore in respect to these two powers the present regulations have in general followed the plan now in use in foreign countries. This seems to have been a sound method and shows the interdependence of these two powers of government.

According to the Regulations for the Organization of the Nationalist Government, the details of the organization of the Five Councils are to be fixed by separate regulations. It is my hope that in the solution of the questions yet unsolved the spirit of our late leader in fixing the main principle should be followed. His system provides Examination and Censor Councils in addition to the usual three Powers of Government. In this present Period of Discipline it is important that we should gradually adopt all parts of the Five-Power system laid out by our late leader, so that when the Period of Constitutional Government arrives this system will become permanent throughout the country.

CINEMA NEWS.

"IT" RETURNING TO THE QUEEN'S.

"It," Elinor Glyn's fascinating story, which was so well received a few weeks ago, will be shown again at the Queen's on Tuesday next, by popular request. "It," is the story of a little flapper who raises herself from the depths of the poverty to the heights of affluence through her possession of that peculiar elusive charm, which, for want of a better term can only be described as "It." Clara Bow is the leading player.

An additional attraction is provided with Charlie Chaplin's comedy, "A Day's Pleasure" which shows the famous comedian as the head of a large family on a day's outing. A dilapidated car is responsible for many of the laughs and further amusing incidents take place on a ferry boat, when Charlie becomes temperamental.

Final Showings To-day.

Showing for the last time to-day at the Queen's is "The Garden of Allah" with Alice Terry and Ivan Petrovich in a screen version of Robert Hichens' famous story of love and temptation. Actually filmed in the Sahara Desert, the picture is one of the outstanding productions of the year.

"College."

"College" at the World presents the inimitable Buster Keaton in one of his happiest comedies. Buster the book worm is seen trying to be an athletic hero for the love of a lady.

"The Coast Of Folly."

Gloria Swanson is the leading player in "The Coast of Folly" which is being shown at the Star. She plays a dual role in this fine picture which came under the direction of Allan Dwan, and is certainly one of Miss Swanson's triumphs.

BATHING IN POLLUTED WATERS.

DANGER TO HEALTH.

Waters commonly used for bathing in the vicinity of large cities are frequently so polluted that they constitute a danger to health. This is certainly the case in New York, according to Dr. Louis I. Harris, health commissioner of that city, who in an interview printed in the *New York American*, declares that some of its encircling bays are so polluted that they present a genuine menace. He adds that it would not be far-fetched to say that death lurks in every mouthful of their waters swallowed by bathers. We read:—

"In a conference recently between Dr. Harris and Dr. Charles F. Pabst, it was developed that in addition to the many internal diseases which the filthy waters carried, there were many serious and painful skin diseases against which the public should be warned. Dr. Pabst, an authority on this phase of the menace, is a city physician and chief attending dermatologist of the Greenpoint Hospital.

Following their talk it was said that physicians and surgeons would not be astonished to see an epidemic of furuncles or boils, abscesses, and other inflammatory diseases of the skin and blood stream. It was said that these are quite likely to be contracted by bathers in the condemned waters, where the subject has slight cuts or abrasions.

"These observations," it was shown, need not be pronounced, but might merely be the result of chafing by a woollen bathing suit in order to give the bacilli a point of entry. "Eye specialists have pointed out, too, that these waters present the constant peril of pink-eye and all forms of conjunctivitis, some of which could conceivably result in permanent injury to the eye, or even total blindness.

"Perhaps the most prevalent aftermath of bathing in water containing sewage, it was said at the Health Department, is that of middle-ear infection, often leading to otitis, abscesses, ear-drum infections, and often deafness, especially where the eustachian tubes become involved.

"Respiratory diseases also play their part in the lives of bathers who ignore the Health Department warnings. At the department it was said that 'colds,' which bathers imagine they contract from staying around too long in swimming suits, really are contracted from the organisms in the filthy waters.

"Many cases of pneumonia have been traced directly to this cause, as have cases of tonsillitis, bronchitis, pharyngitis, and all of the common nose and throat ills. "Swallowing these waters, it was declared, might easily lead to disturbances of the digestive tract, not from the water itself, but from the dangerous bacilli they contain and might easily be a predisposing factor of appendicitis."

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BUSTER'S HAPPIEST COMEDY!



AT THE **WORLD** FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
Orchestra 5.15 & 9.20. Interpreter 2.30 & 7.15.

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GLORIA SWANSON
IN
THE COAST OF FOLLY

Directed by Allan Dwan
AT THE **STAR** FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
Continuous 2.30 to 11.15.

MAMMOTH FINDS NEAR NORWICH.

EVIDENCE OF OCCUPATION BY NEANDERTHAL MAN.

At a meeting of the Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Society at the Castle Museum, Norwich, Mr. H. H. Halls, a well-known Norwich antiquary, gave an address in which he described some interesting finds at Old Lakenham, a suburb of the city.

He said that while walking along the footpath of the Lakenham Viaduct and poking about with his stick at a spot where railwaymen were mending with sand and gravel he came upon something like human flakes. With some difficulty he found out from platelayers where these vestiges came from. Carrying his investigations farther, he called at Carrow Works, where every possible facility was given him. Continuing his observations and securing the interest of the platelayers, he was rewarded by picking up a tooth of *Elephas primigenius* and then found what was obviously a tusk, though unfortunately it was in sand and had not mineralized. Also he was able to pick up many pieces of ivory.

Then early one morning a man reported to him that a tusk had been found. It had crumbled, but Mr. Frank Loney, Curator of the Norwich Museum, had been able to get a cast of it. Looking up the records of mammoth finds near Norwich, it appeared that one was discovered at Markshall in 1842.

(Continued on next Column).

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

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It had turned up probably when the railway to Ipswich was constructed, and was now in the Castle Museum. Another find was made during some excavations in 1871 near the Lakenham Viaduct. The finder in this case was a Mr. Harper. Many paleolithic implements were found, including hundreds of flakes and two implements of a high type of workmanship, an interesting point being that about four of the implements corresponded to four successive changes of climate. The remains of the mammoth, coupled with Monstereus remains at Whittingham, near Norwich, made it probable that Neanderthal Man had actually worked on the site.

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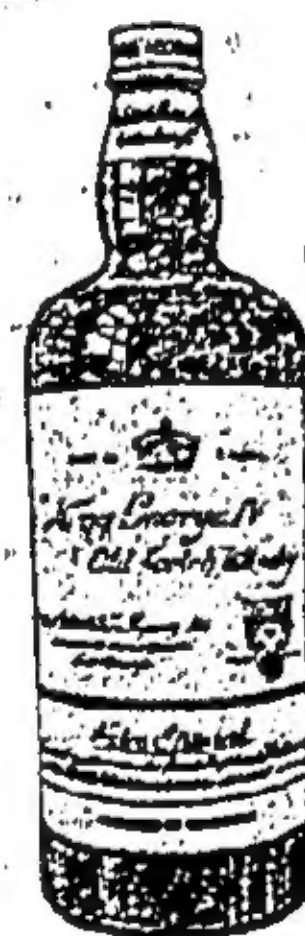
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CHINA'S CURRENCY
PROBLEM.AN INVESTIGATION INTO
PAST MISTAKES.

The following article by Mr. Holdo Stromwall is taken from the *N. C. Daily News*:

It is noteworthy that all reformers, or rather proposed reformers of the Chinese Currency are principally concerned with whether a gold or a silver currency will offer the most practical solution for China's needs, how many millionth parts of a gram of pure gold the unit should contain if a gold standard is adopted, and the various legal or other steps which should be resorted to in order to put the proposed currency into effect.

The whole currency proposition has been viewed from a financial and legal point of view only. It has never occurred to anybody that a currency system for China is a problem of principally high finance and political economy and less of high finance and legislation, legislation having no bearing upon a currency in a China that has been or is in the making. I am here not concerned with a China that will be and prefer not, since the introduction of a currency system in China, as we understand it in the occident will be accelerated if detached from any legislative interference from the purely criminal one. The explanation of this state of things is very simple. The foreign experts who have been invited to act as monetary advisers have not been drawn from experts on things Chinese, and the Chinese experts who have brought forward proposals for currency reforms are purely theoretical experts having derived their knowledge from experiences made on currency in western environments, without being able to apply same to the peculiar conditions obtainable in their own country.

The Taxpayer At War.

We all know that China's social structure is quite different to ours. Taxes have since times immemorial been collected in a way diametrically opposite to ours. The whole taxation question has been left to some sort of self-adjustment where the human element as opposed to that of the State was allowed to play an important role. As a consequence there has all the time been a state of war between the taxpayer and the tax-collector, which has resulted in a compromise. This has developed a sense of self-preservation with the Chinese people, and those who do not count with this when embarking upon a currency reform in China have only to look forward to complete failure. A coin in China is, and will on these premises for many years to come not be a coin in the accepted sense of the word, but solely a merchandise subjected to the laws of competition from the moment the value cannot be maintained at par, which is the case in China. As long as it remains at par it is subjected to these laws and Gresham's Law.

Hong Kong's Experience.

This is amply demonstrated in the case of the Hong Kong subsidiary coinage. Hong Kong has failed in its efforts to maintain a 100 per cent. to-the-dollar-system on account of their having overlooked this fact. From 1905 the Hong Kong Government began a policy of demonetizing its subsidiary coins, which were depreciating in value (see Hong Kong Blue Book published in 1918) in order to bring them up to par. The procedure was correct for rectifying past mistakes with the exception that the coins should have been stored in the banks' vaults instead of being sent to England for demonetization. The effects of this demonetizing policy were bound to make themselves felt sooner or later. In 1919 we see that the Hong Kong subsidiary coins are circulating at a premium. Had the banks' vaults contained a sufficient number of subsidiary coins the remedy would have been near at hand. Now there were no coins available to relieve the situation, because nobody realized that in the absence of any enforceable currency laws in China the coins are subjected to the laws of competition, which are operating the more violently the more pronounced the fluctuations are. It must be remembered that only a small part of the Hong Kong subsidiary coins were circulating in Hong Kong itself. In an interview with the *Hong Kong Telegraph* had with the Colonial Treasurer (reproduced in the *North China Daily News* of September 24th, 1918) various reasons were given for this state of affairs, reasons of which the Colonial Treasurer was not so convinced himself. It is not good enough to reply: "If you want the coin you have to pay for it." The actual reason was that the subsidiary coins, having steadily advanced in value, offered an excellent opportunity for speculation.

(Continued on next column)

NIND SMITH'S PLANS.

DR. WANG CHUNG HUI'S
REPUDIATION.

The Central News Agency (Chinese) reports that its representative recently called on Dr. Wang Chung Hui, and discussed with him the reports current in various newspapers that Mr. John Nind Smith represented a number of British banks and capitalist firms that had contracted to undertake certain reconstruction work in China. Dr. Wang said:—

"I had no knowledge of Mr. Nind Smith further than that he is a Professor in Hong Kong University, and that at the time of the strike in Hong Kong he was reported to have said that the Nationalist Government would not be allowed to interfere in matters relating to Hong Kong. On account of this he found it necessary to leave China and, when I was in Paris, a card was presented to me bearing his name. He said he represented British firms interested in the reconstruction of China, and that he intended coming to this country. I replied that what China principally needed was assistance in the development of roads and mines and that if he had any concrete proposals to offer I would lay them before my Government."

"At our second interview I found that he had no substantial offers to make and, as to the report that he has an agreement with certain parties, I have never seen nor heard of it. And if, as is reported, he says that he is my commercial representative, it is not true. This has been denied in the London papers and by the *North China Daily News* in Shanghai."

It was this repudiation by Dr. Wang which led to Mr. Smith writing the letter of apologetic explanation which has been already referred to in our column.

The coins were hoarded, not as a result of any supposed presence of Gresham's Law, but under the irresistible influence of the law of supply and demand.

Some Striking Figures.

The violence with which this law has been operating is apparent from the fact that the total issue in 1918 was round \$21,000,000 circulating at par, whereas in 1919 the issue was nearly \$27,000,000 circulating at a premium. Had there been enough coins of any other acceptable description available at par nobody would ever think of hoarding a coin of an intrinsic value lower than its circulating value, which goes to prove that Gresham's law is not applicable in this case. In connection herewith I refer to my article which appeared in the *North China Daily News* on May 16th, 1925, and reproduced yearly in the "China Stock and Share Handbook" compiled by Messrs. H. E. Morris and C. R. Maguire. For the same reason as Hong Kong failed to maintain a 100 per cent. to-the-unit currency, so any one of the proposed schemes for the stabilization of the "Chinese currency" would have done if put into execution.

As a rule a stable currency is subordinate to settled conditions in a country, where law is law. Law will also be advanced in connection with the taxation question the individuality of man has for centuries been allowed to have free play in China, more than in any other country, this characteristic ought to be made full use of, particularly since a sound currency system in China, if correctly understood, lends itself admirably well without having recourse to law, for the realization of a scheme which for decades has proved impossible to carry out, to a large extent due to a dim, not to say incorrect, appreciation of the economic law affecting currency. I will even go as far as to say that a disregard of this individuality of men will put serious obstacles in the way of any currency reform in China, and arrest the progress of the constructive schemes on the programme of the Authorities. A sound currency being the backbone of all successful economic activity, there is no reason to take any undue risks in this respect.

Summing up, if the principles as they apply to China are correctly understood and correctly made use of, the introduction of a stable currency will work hand in hand with the authorities to bring about the sought for settled conditions, without which no country can prosper. The new China is not only a country in the making but it is a vast country, where authority cannot maneuver itself in every corner but is ever so powerful within any limited time. Why therefore not make use of a factor tending to the attainment of the establishment of authority, without making use of any legislative power, since this can be done!

LOCAL SHARE MARKET.

BUSINESS DULL.

MESSRS. BENJAMIN & POTTS' REPORT.

In their weekly report on the Hong Kong Share Market, dated yesterday, Messrs. Benjamin & Potts state that business has been rather quiet and prices have further declined, but a somewhat improved enquiry is noticeable at the close.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Banks fell away in the beginning of the week to \$1.350, but have since recovered to a buying quotation of \$1.350. Unions have further receded to \$360. Cantons have likewise weakened and were booked at \$675. Steamboats have gradually sagged away to \$20. Kowloon Wharves have lapsed to a nominal quotation of \$135. China Providents were done at \$5.60 at the outset, but close easier with buyers at \$5.4.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Hotels have strengthened and were bought through at \$9.40. Hong Kong Lands were placed at \$67. Hong Kong Realty came to business at \$215. Humphreys' Estates have hardened and buyers are now offering \$153.

Peak Tram (old) are wanted at \$13. Star Ferries have buyers at \$67. Hong Kong Electric (old) were negotiated at \$53, and the new shares at \$52.

Hong Kong Trams have had a set-back, and a large business has been done at various rates down to \$22.

China Lights (old) changed hands at \$13.65. Hong Kong Telephones are obtainable at \$5.50 Ex. Rights, while the Lights continue in request at \$3.20. Green Island Cements (combined) receded to \$9.60 early in the week, but closed with a firmer tone and have now buyers at \$9.50 with sales reported at \$9.90. Dairy Farms were taken off the market at \$22.60, and more are wanted at this figure.

Lane Crawford's were booked at \$34 and continue in demand. Union Waterworks are saleable at \$23. Hong Kong Hopes (old) at \$7.60 mark a rise.

Kailans (bearer) have firmed up to 69/3. Benguets are required for at \$24. Shanghai Explorations have shown renewed strength with buyers at Tls. 2.80. Shanghai Docks are required for at Tls. 108 and probably a little more would be paid. Ewos have been an erratic market and after having touched Tls. 114 eased off to Tls. 101, but have firmed up again to Tls. 111.10 buyers.

THE PRESIDENTIAL
CAMPAIGN.FINAL PLANS FOR
SPEECHES.

New York City, Oct. 26th.

Reports received here to-day from all over the United States indicated that both the major political parties are increasing their activities country-wide.

Myers Cooper, the Ohio gubernatorial candidate, accompanied by Carmi Thompson and others, to-day visited Herbert Hoover in Washington and reported that he can easily carry Ohio.

There is slight interest in the prohibition issue in Ohio, Cooper reported, with far more interest in a continuation of the Coolidge policies.

Cooper and Thompson later took luncheon with the President at the White House.

The Republican national headquarters steersman have chosen Senator William E. Borah, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, to carry the burden of the remaining speechmaking. He will make a total of twenty, the last of which will be through the South.

Charles Evans Hughes, himself once a Republican candidate for the Presidency, has been assigned to deliver five speeches on behalf of the party.

Hoover is to speak at Boston next Monday.

On the Democratic war-front there is plenty of action. Governor "Al" Smith will continue to bear the brunt of the Democratic speaking and he will start on a speaking tour from New York next Wednesday, visiting Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

Governor Smith to-day announced that he plans to make each speech entirely new. He will write the speeches a few hours before delivery, and it is expected that he will pick up his ammunition as he goes along, watching the things which appear to interest his auditors and taking special pains to answer all Republican charges and to use every effort to nip "whispering campaigns" before they can get into full flower.

Senator Joseph T. Robinson, the Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, spoke at Phoenix, Arizona, to-day, attacking the Republicans' treatment of war veterans.

Robinson is scheduled to speak in San Francisco on Wednesday night.

SHAUKIWAN ROBBERY
ARRESTS.

A WOMAN IMPLICATED.

While carrying out investigations into the armed robbery at No. 43, Shaukiwai Road, on the 13th inst., police officers gained a valuable clue which resulted in the arrest of two Chinese who are believed to be members of the gang.

The police have also arrested a woman on whom was found a revolver which they believe is the weapon stolen from the residence of Mr. Whitley, who lives at No. 17, Broadwood Road. Burglars entered this house on the night of September 14th, and among the articles stolen was a revolver and cartridges. One of the men arrested earlier is alleged to have taken part in this burglary.

The three prisoners were brought before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning. The two men were charged with being concerned, with five others not in custody, in the armed robbery at Shaukiwai; the first of the two accused was also charged with receiving a blanket, and with committing a burglary at Mr. Whitley's residence. Possession of the revolver and an alternative charge of receiving the weapon were charges brought against the woman.

A formal remand for one week was granted to enable the police to carry out further investigations.

HOOVER'S FOREIGN
INVESTMENTS.

NEW CAMPAIGN ISSUE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12th.

Charges recently made by Senator Henry Hansborough, of North Dakota, to the effect that Herbert Hoover owns foreign oil lands, despite denial by the Republican National Committee, becoming a red-hot political question.

Although leaders in both major parties are striving to squelch further discussion of the matter, the subject refuses to down.

John J. Raskob, Democratic National Chairman, to-day issued a statement in which he said he knew the charges are not true and deplored that anything on the subject has been said. He declared he had urged Senator Hansborough to refrain from making such charges.

As a still newer development, however, Johnathan Wickwire, the writer whom Raskob named as the source of his information, has written Raskob that the facts are as he stated.

"The facts are unchallenged," said Wickwire with some disregard of the challenge registered by the Republicans and Raskob. "They will stand until hell freezes over."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11th.

Denial was made to-day by the Republican National Committee of charges by former Senator Hansborough to the effect that Herbert Hoover owns oil lands and concessions in Mexico and Columbia.

The statement said that the Republican nominee for the Presidency never had an acre of ground or any other business of any kind in either Columbia or Mexico.

HONG KONG AND SWATOW
CABLES.

SERVICE RESUMED.

The Chinese Telegraph Administration announce that telegraphic service between Hong Kong and Swatow, which has been suspended since last year, was restored on the 15th instant. The telegrams between the two ports can now be despatched and received as usual. One more line between Hong Kong and Canton has been added, thus rendering more speedy service in sending out telegrams—only 10 minutes being required for a telegram to reach Canton from Hong Kong or vice versa.

The Chinese Telegraph Administration, Hong Kong, has, in accordance with the instructions received from the Ministry of Communication, Nanking, altered the tariff of charges as follows:—

Ordinary telegrams, Chinese: 10 cents per word, English: 20 cents per word. Urgent telegrams, Chinese: 30 cents per word, English: 60 cents per word.

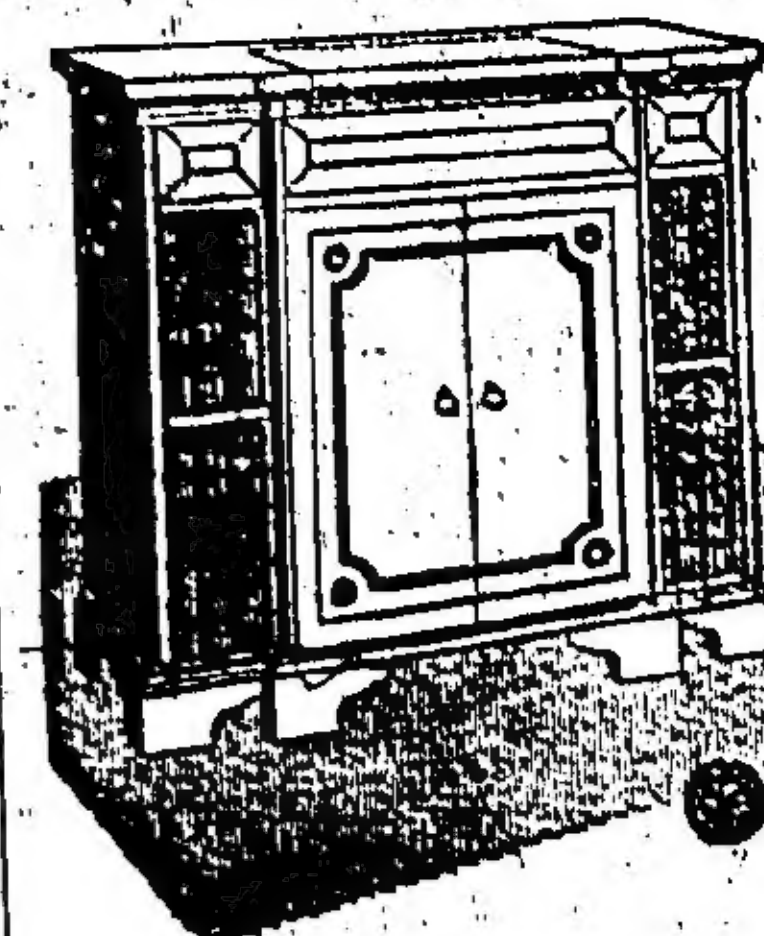
Private codes will be charged double the above rates, respectively. Charges for telegrams despatched to any part of the Kwangtung Province, or of any other province of the Republic of China, will be the same.

WORLD TRIP PLANNED BY
COOLIDGE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26th.

President Coolidge plans a world tour after his retirement from the Presidency, it is being rumored, though without confirmation.

It is also reported that he contemplates writing a series of articles on his impressions abroad. The President has, however, given no indication of his plans.

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HEALTH BULLETIN OF
EASTERN PORTS.

The health bulletin of Eastern ports for the week ending October 15th, 1928, gives the following record of cases:—

Plague.

Rangoon: 4 deaths.
Pnom Penh: 1 case, 1 death.
Tungshai: 70 cases.

Cholera.

Bombay: 2 deaths.
Calcutta: 17 deaths.
Madras: 15 deaths.
Bangkok: 1 case, 1 death.
Shanghai: 1 death.

Small-pox.

Bombay: 9 cases.
Bombay: 12 cases, 4 deaths.
Madras: 18 cases, 7 deaths.
Moulmein: 2 cases.
Negapatnam: 7 cases, 1 death.
Tuticorin: 2 cases.
Vizagapatnam: 1 case.
Pondicherry: 1 death.
Batavia: 1 case.
Pontianak: 1 case.
Pnom Penh: 6 cases, 2 deaths.
Shanghai: 1 death.
Mukden: 1 case.

DEATH OF CHRISTIAN
SCIENCE LEADER.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Oct. 12th.

Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson, principal of the New York Christian Science Institute, died here to-day.

Mrs. Stetson was known to Christian Scientists throughout the world through her long service to the church and her numerous writings. She held the degree of Christian Science Doctor, conferred by Mary Baker Eddy, founder of the church, and began to practice in 1884 in Boston.

A fund of \$1,250,000 was raised by Mrs. Stetson to build the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in New York City. Mrs. Stetson's period of service as pastor and first reader extended over 17 consecutive years.

THE AMERICAN LEGION.

NEW NATIONAL COMMANDER.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas,

October 10th.

A resolution recommending more extension and primary army aviation schools is being considered to-day by the national convention of the American Legion here.

The purpose of such additional schools would be the education of fliers and mechanics in greater numbers than can be achieved at present, together with advanced work.

A special resolution recommends the establishing of each type of school in Hawaii.

SAN ANTONIO, Oct. 11th.

Paul McNutt, of Bloomington, Indiana, was to-day elected National Commander of the American Legion.

McNutt succeeds Commander Edward E. Spofford, U. S. N. Retired, who was elected at the Paris convention of last year.

KWANGTUNG ARMY
REDUCTIONS.IMPORTANT REFORMS
UNDER REVIEW.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, October 19th.

That Marshal Li Tsai Hsin will leave Shanghai for Canton next Monday or Tuesday seems fairly certain. Canton notables are preparing to leave the city for Hong Kong in the course of a few days to welcome the returning Marshal. Admiral Chen Chak has been ordered to take one or two gunboats down to the British colony, for the purpose of welcoming the Marshal and bringing him back to the city. General Chen Ming Shu, who was earlier reported to be accompanying Marshal Li back to Canton, will probably not do so, for the General has been called to Tientsin to confer with General Pei Chung Hsi in regard to the situation in the North.

The first thing Marshal Li will tackle when he gets back to Canton next week will be to effect a reduction of the Kwangtung Army down to a point consistent with the maintenance of public order. Under instructions of the Marshal, the local military chiefs for some time have been drawing up plans for the disbandment of superfluous troops in the province. At present there are three Armies in Kwangtung, the 11th Army under General Chen Ming Shu, the 5th Army under General Hsu King Tong, and the 4th Army under General Chen Tsai Tong, stationed respectively in the south, east, and west of the province. According to the plans, prepared, these three Armies will be reduced to three divisions, and the three Generals will become Brigadier-Generals, each having command of a division. The present Brigadier-Generals will have ranks reduced one degree, and become Colonels, and so on. These changes will be carried out as soon as the Marshal returns to Canton.

The Canton authorities admit that the most urgent problem before them now is that of army reduction. "We have now entered upon a period of political tutelage," they say, "and there is no need for such vast armies, whose upkeep is breaking the backs of the people." They further declared that after the reduction has been effected the army expenditures will be only about 40 per cent. of what it was formerly. Troops and officers will probably be paid in big dollars instead of the present subsidiary coins tantamount to an increase in salary of approximately 90 per cent. for the men in uniform. Cutting the army expenditures down by 60 per cent. would mean a big saving for the province. Perhaps the exorbitant taxes under which the people have been groaning for so long, and which have paralyzed business and deprived many of their livelihood, will be lessened if not repealed. This is what everyone, foreigner as well as native, is wishing.

The Canton Government has already sent a circular to the various military commanders of the province, requesting them to come to Canton to take part in the conference to be convoked as soon as Marshal Li gets back to the city. This conference for military reduction will have the most vital bearing upon the future welfare of Kwangtung, the Government notification points out.

ST. ANDREW'S YOUNG
MEN'S CLUB.

LAST NIGHT'S SOCIAL.

St. Andrew's Church Young Men's Club held their first social of the season last night in the Church Hall, Kowloon. The affair was very well attended and the evening's programme consisted of games, competitions, dancing and music, Miss McGill being the vocalist. Prizes were given for the winners of the competitions, and during the interval refreshments were served.

JURY DISAGREE.

SENSATIONAL ENDING TO CASTLE PEAK
ROBBERY CASE.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE INTERPRETER.

PATHETIC SCENE IN COURT.

Yesterday the Supreme Court was thronged with a large crowd of interested Chinese who went specially to hear the proceedings against a Chinese youth and two girls charged with robbing an old woman at Castle Peak in August 22nd.

The case, which was commenced on Thursday afternoon, was resumed yesterday before Sir Henry Gollan, and concluded at 5.53 p.m., after the jury had retired about twenty minutes. On re-assembling, the foreman of the jury announced that they could not come to an agreement. Six of the jurors found the prisoners "Not guilty" and only one found the prisoners "Guilty." On referring to the Ordinance, his Lordship found that a majority of 5 against 2 would count, and he therefore discharged the prisoners.

A most pathetic scene occurred in Court when his Lordship was summing up. The two female prisoners in the dock wept bitterly, and even the male accused showed signs of emotion. Several female spectators in Court, on seeing the pitiable state the two female prisoners were in, joined in the weeping. Handkerchiefs were brought into play in every corner of the room as his Lordship went on.

There was a rush to the dock when the Court interpreter announced to the prisoners that they were discharged. The male prisoner walked out quite calmly, but the two girls had to be helped out by their relatives. Whether they were over-elated or the strain had been too much for them is known to themselves.

The male prisoner, "Yeung Kau," was charged with two others not in custody with robbing Tong Shuk Shi, an old woman, on Castle Peak Road of \$88. The two girls, Tong Sien and Wong Mei, were charged with aiding and abetting.

It was alleged that the two girls lent themselves as decoys, and after having induced the old woman to accompany them to Castle Peak, ostensibly to visit a temple to invoke the aid of the gods before investing in a lottery, they left the old woman to be assaulted and robbed of her money by the three men.

Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy, Assistant Crown Attorney, prosecuted, but the prisoners were not legally represented.

Evidence Of Arrest.

When the case was resumed yesterday morning, Yue Chi, a public motor-car driver, was called to the witness box. He said that on the day in question he was driving a car from Un Lou to Mongkok. When he got to Tai Nam Cheung he was stopped by three men and three women, who asked to be taken to Mongkok. He was only able to take three passengers, and among three persons who entered his vehicle was the female prisoner, Tong Sien.

Later the same day witness met another driver named Chan Ming, and as a result of their conversation, they went to a cinema at Mongkok where they saw the male prisoner with a girl. The prisoner ran away, but both the girl and man were caught.

Chan Ming gave evidence to the effect that he picked up two women and one man at Tai Nam Cheung. Among the three persons were the male prisoner and the girl Wong Mei. They left his car at Shanghai Street.

Another driver named Yue Hang said he saw the complainant near Castle Peak walking towards Mongkok. It was obvious that the woman had been the victim of great violence, as her clothes were torn, her eyes were blood-shot, and she was walking as if in pain. He stopped to question her, and as a result of what she told him, he offered to give her a lift. The passengers who were already in the car objected, so he left the old woman alone.

"Love His Undoing."

A statement made by the male prisoner at the Mongkok police station after his arrest was read in Court by the interpreter attached to the police station. The statement amounted to a confession. Prisoner was alleged to have said "I did" in answer to the charge, and to have added the female prisoner, Tong Tien, had instigated him to commit the crime. The statement went on to say that the complainant had stolen about \$200 from somebody, and that Tong Sien wanted to teach her a lesson. Accordingly they got the old woman to Castle Peak, where she was assaulted by one "pock-marked face" man.

The statement, which was a lengthy one, went on to say that prisoner did not assault the old woman with the motive of robbing her. It was only done for the girls. Prisoner was alleged to have added, "It is only because of the girl that I am now in this plight."

"Induced To Make Statement."

In Court yesterday the male prisoner said he was induced to confess by the interpreter. He was spoken to while he was in the cell, and the interpreter had told him that it would be to his advantage if he were to make the statement recorded. He declared he was threatened with ten years' imprisonment if he did not make the statement.

When told by the Court that the statement was made in the presence of Inspector Fallon and Sub-Inspector Dock, prisoner said that Inspector Fallon was a good man. He had treated him very kindly, and used "soft words" to him.

At the police station, Tong Sien also made a statement to the effect that she had struck the old woman, but did not steal \$88 from her.

Wong Mei, in her statement, denied stealing the money, and denied that she was on bad terms with the complainant.

Tong Sien denied in Court that she had made any such statement as alleged, but when his Lordship drew her attention to the fact that she had signed it, she said that she could not read very well.

The Defence.

All three prisoners elected to give their evidence on oath in the witness box, which exposed them to be cross-examined by the Assistant Crown Attorney. Witnesses were also called, thus giving the Crown Attorney the right to address the jury, which right, however, Mr. Fitzroy waived.

The male prisoner said that on the day in question, he was out walking in Castle Peak with two friends. They came across three girls and an old woman sitting on the roadside quarrelling. They asked the girls what they were quarrelling about, and when the girls said that the old woman had tried to induce them to become prostitutes, he and his friends interfered, and the old woman struck them with an umbrella.

As a result a fight broke out, and in the scuffle the old woman had the worst of it.

The two girls told a similar story.

The Summing-up.

His Lordship summed-up the case at great length. He reminded the jury that the case before them was a very serious one, not only from the nature of the charge but also in view of the youth of the prisoners. According to European reckoning, none of them was very old. The male accused was 19 and so was Tong Sien. Wong Mei was about 22 years of age. Although they were young, his Lordship added, they had reached an age when they had some sense of responsibility.

His Lordship then reviewed the facts of the case, and when he came to the point where the girls alleged that the old woman, who was a grand-aunt, had tried to induce them to become prostitutes, his Lordship said it was most remarkable that a relative should do a thing like that, but still it was very unfortunate that such things do occur in life.

In regard to the point where the passengers refused the driver permission to give the old woman a lift, his Lordship said that the persons concerned ought to be ashamed of themselves.

The jury retired at 5.35, and re-assembled at 5.50. The foreman of the jury on being asked if they had come to a verdict, said that they had disagreed. Six found the prisoners "Not guilty" and one found them "Guilty." On referring to the Ordinance, his Lordship found that a majority of 5 against 2 would count, and the prisoners were accordingly discharged.

"EVEREADY" TRADE
MARK.JUDGMENT GIVEN
YESTERDAY.CONVICTION ON BOTH
CHARGES.

Mr. W. Schofield, at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning, gave judgment in the case in which the National Carbon Corporation, of U.S.A., charged the Chung Wah Battery Company on five counts relating to alleged infringement of the "Eveready" trade mark and labels.

His Worship found for the complainants, and said in view of the length of the case, and the large amount of costs likely to be claimed by the prosecution, he would merely make an order for the defendant to pay all costs without further penalty.

Mr. G. S. Hugh Jones was for the complainants and Mr. Hin Shing Lo defended.

When Counsel failed to agree as to costs, Mr. Hugh Jones said he left the matter entirely in the Magistrate's hands. His Worship awarded \$400 but, on the application of Mr. Lo, reduced the figure to \$250, at which sum an order was made. In delivering judgment, his Worship said:—

THE JUDGMENT.

In this summons there are two charges to consider:—1, that the defendant had in his possession for sale or for purposes of trade or manufacture, goods, to wit, batteries for flash lights, to which a mark so nearly resembling a trade mark as to be calculated to deceive was falsely applied; 2, that he falsely applied to goods, to wit, batteries for flash lights, a mark so nearly resembling a trade mark as to be calculated to deceive.

The trade mark alleged to have been imitated is the "Eveready" label registered as trade mark No. 211 of 1923.

The marks alleged to imitate it consist of three groups of labels of different name. They may be distinguished as the "Electricity" label, stated to be used by the Lomick Battery Co. and to be made in U.S.A.; 2, the "Chung Wah" label; and 3, the "Canton City" label.

Ten Thousand Labels.

The evidence regarding each label is different. As regards the "Electricity" label, the defendant admits possession, and states that both labels and batteries were left with him by a travelling trader who was known to be a friend of his. There is no direct evidence that any of those labels were being put on the batteries at the time of the raid, though it is not very clear why a travelling trader should carry about ten thousand labels in packages with him. These "Electricity" batteries have a remarkably new appearance, and are clearly intended for sale by their owner. In the case of the "Chung Wah" label, there is evidence that "Chung Wah" batteries were found done up in boxes on the defendant's premises, and that "Chung Wah" labels were also found. The witness, Sergeant Brittain, was not cross-examined on these points. Defendant, however, denied having either batteries or labels of this type on his premises.

Not Business Rivals.

I do not believe his denial, in spite of his statement that the Chung Wah Battery Co. are his rivals in business. In the case of the Canton City label, which is by far the commonest type of label, though batteries bearing it are much less common among the goods seized than the Electricity battery, an entirely different claim is made by the defence. A general similarity to the get-up and colours of the Eveready label is admitted, but it is contended that the Canton City label was independently invented by the defendant with the help of a fellow laundryman before the Eveready label No. 950 began to be used even in America, that he therefore has priority of user, and that the Eveready trade mark No. 211 of 1923 should not have been registered here at all. He further claims to be the pioneer of the local manufacture of flashlight batteries, and it is stated on his behalf that the prosecution is actuated mainly by the desire to crush a business rival.

This claim necessitates a careful examination of the evidence. The Eveready label trade mark 22 of 1928 has existed four and a half years according to the Statutory declaration of the secretary of the National Carbon Co., and has therefore been "in the market" here for a slightly shorter period.

Never Heard Of The Eveready Label.

Defendant states that he has made flashlight batteries at Sham-shui-po for five odd years, and has used the small type of Canton City label all that time; this large type label has been used for three years. He had never heard of the Eveready label or goods until after he had got his business here started. He had one agent in Singapore and another in Tai Shan for five years, and a third, Wing Sun, at 140, Wing Lok Street, for two or three years. One of his labels was of a large kind, and bears a reference in its directions for use to the Eveready Mazda lamp, and this is the kind that was invented three years ago, by which time it is obvious that defendant knew of the Eveready goods. The only approach to corroboration of the defendant's claim to priority lies, however, in a vague statement by his printer that "we have been printing these labels for him for three or four years"; and in a statement by one of his own witnesses that defendant was making batteries in Nam Chung Street when he first saw him on his return from America, which, witness thinks, was in 1923, but this witness admits he knows nothing of the electrical business. As regards defendant's evidence, I cannot regard it as satisfactory.

THE "BORNEO"
INQUIRY.CAPT. J. H. VAN DER BERG
EXONERATED.

MARINE COURT'S FINDING.

The finding of the Marine Court of Enquiry in regard to the stranding of the s.s. *Borneo* (British) in Haimun Bay on October 2nd was delivered yesterday morning at the Harbour Office. The master, Capt. Johannes Hendrik van den Berg, was found justified in seeking shelter, and was exonerated from blame. The Court's finding was as follows:—

"We find that the s.s. *Borneo* left Hong Kong on October 1st, 1928, with a cargo of coal for Shanghai, the ship drawing 19 ft. forward and 19 ft. 11 inches aft.

"The weather was rough with a heavy sea running and strong wind between N.N.E. and N.E. so on 2nd inst., and after passing Breaker Point, the master decided that there was no alternative but to take shelter. He proceeded to Haimun Bay at about 2.30 p.m. with this object, being unable to proceed further in the prevailing conditions. The master stated that he was well acquainted with the anchorage, having anchored there on previous occasions in ships drawing 20 feet.

"On approaching the anchorage on a northerly course, speed was reduced and the lead was in use. The anchor was eventually let go in 4 fathoms at 2.40 p.m., with Haimun Point bearing 090 degrees and the West Point bearing 000 degrees. Cable was veered to 75 fathoms. In this position there was some swell with a smooth sea. The ship's head swung to starboard to E.N.E. when the mate reported that he had felt a bump aft, and subsequently No. 4 ballast tank was found to be holed. Soundings all round the ship then showed 44 fathoms and the position of the ship was verified. At 3.20 p.m., the anchor was weighed and the ship proceeded for Swatow.

"The Court is of the opinion that the master was justified in seeking shelter in Haimun Bay, despite the fact that it is not recommended in the China Sea Pilot, Vol. V., but that in the unavoidable use of a general chart he should have anchored further out."

The Court consisted of the following officers:—Comdr. J. B. Newell, D.S.O., R.N., Harbour Master (President); Lieut. Comdr. L. J. Pitcairn Jones, D.S.O., R.N., H.M.S. *Kent*; Captain C. Isbister, master of s.s. *Kiangsu*; Captain A. W. Hall, master s.s. *Telemachus*; Captain E. V. Bishop, master of s.s. *Chakang*.

label or goods until after he had got his business here started. He had one agent in Singapore and another in Tai Shan for five years, and a third, Wing Sun, at 140, Wing Lok Street, for two or three years. One of his labels was of a large kind, and bears a reference in its directions for use to the Eveready Mazda lamp, and this is the kind that was invented three years ago, by which time it is obvious that defendant knew of the Eveready goods. The only approach to corroboration of the defendant's claim to priority lies, however, in a vague statement by his printer that "we have been printing these labels for him for three or four years"; and in a statement by one of his own witnesses that defendant was making batteries in Nam Chung Street when he first saw him on his return from America, which, witness thinks, was in 1923, but this witness admits he knows nothing of the electrical business. As regards defendant's evidence, I cannot regard it as satisfactory.

The Main Evidence.

The main evidence in this case is the appearance of the labels themselves. In all three cases of labels, Electricity, Chung Wah and Canton City, the resemblance to the Eveready is most striking, both in colour and pattern. The words Canton City are so printed and coloured as to be a close imitation of the word Eveready as it appears on the label of the National Carbon Co. The maker of one of those labels must have modelled it on the other, or on some equally close imitation; and must have had the deliberate intention of deceiving purchasers. The same is equally true of the Electricity and Chung Wah labels. If defendant's contention is correct, either the National Carbon Co., have appropriated his design, or there has been an amazing indication of telepathy between the two label designers; and the one supposition seems as improbable as the other.

Defendant To Pay All Costs.

On these grounds I must register a conviction against defendant on both charges, with forfeiture of all batteries and labels seized; and in view of the length of the case and the large amount of costs likely to be claimed by the prosecution, I will merely make an order for defendant to pay all costs without further penalty.



There is satisfaction in wearing a Shirt that is backed by the established reputation of the "ATLAS" Company.

"Atlas" Shirts are guaranteed fast to Sun and Washing and will give every satisfaction in wear.

New stocks just unpacked for

DAY or EVENING WEAR

also materials, so should you prefer a made to measure shirt we will make at no extra Cost.

Price from \$6.75 including two Collars.

Less 10 % Discount for Cash.

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*This Month's
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SEMIRAMIDE.....Overture

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MANDOLINE BAND (85 Performers)

RECORD No. 9374.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC Co., Ltd.

Electric Recording WITHOUT SCRATCH

**GENERAL ACCIDENT, FIRE & LIFE
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I AM
INSURED!

For Full Particulars of Accident Insurance,
Apply to the Agents—

JAMES H. BACKHOUSE LTD.

1A, CRATER ROAD (2ND FLOOR)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

NOTICE TO ALL CONCERNED.

S.S. "CHANGOT"
At Hong Kong 14th/15th
October, 1928.

IN consequence of a Fire which broke out in this ship's Cargo on the Night of 14th/15th October, 1928, and resultant damage by water to part of the Cargo at that time aboard the Vessel, a General Average has been declared, to which all Cargo loaded before the outbreak of the Fire will contribute. All damaged Cargo has been landed at Heli's Wharf under the supervision of Messrs. GODDARD and DOWNING, acting on behalf of all concerned, and will be dealt with according to their recommendations. Such Cargo as is to be sold by Public Auction will be advertised elsewhere.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

MACAO RACES.

DRAFT Programmes and Entry Forms for the GYMKHANA RACE MEETING to be held on SUNDAY, 4th NOVEMBER, 1928 (Weather Permitting), may be obtained from the I.R.B.U., MACAO, CAUSEWAY BAY STABLES, and ROXAS ADVERTISING CO.

Entries CLOSE at MACAO 2.30 P.M. WEDNESDAY, 24th OCTOBER, 1928. [6877]

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT Programmes and Entry Forms for the SEVENTH EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 10th NOVEMBER, 1928 (Weather Permitting), may be obtained at the RACE CLUBS, HONG KONG CLUBS, and CAUSEWAY BAY STABLES.

Entries will CLOSE at 12 O'CLOCK Noon on WEDNESDAY, 31st OCTOBER, 1928. [6874]

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS will be held in the JOCKEY CLUB ROOM, HONG KONG CLUB AVENUE, on FRIDAY, 26th OCTOBER, 1928, at 5.15 P.M.

By Order,
H. R. FORSYTH,
Acting Secretary.
Hong Kong, 12th Oct., 1928. [6844]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Offices of REUTERS LIMITED, Commercial and Financial Services, will be REMOVED from PRINCE'S BUILDING to No. 1A, CHATER ROAD with effect from OCTOBER 22nd, 1928.

REUTERS, LIMITED,
Commercial and Financial Services.
[6870]

G. R. B. NOTICE.

THE SANITARY BOARD wishes to draw the attention of the Public, and especially of those who have recently come to this Colony, to the possibility of acquiring Diseases, e.g., Dysentery and Typhoid Fever by eating of Uncooked Vegetables.

Chinese market-gardeners use manure from human sources and their custom is to pour the manure or spray it from watering-pots in liquid form over the growing Plants.

Disease-producing Parasites are, therefore, possibly present on the surfaces of Plants, e.g., Lettuce, over which the gardeners' spray falls.

J. WATSON,
Secretary, SANITARY BOARD.
October, 1928. [6812]

AGENCIES.

The London Office of the HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, 21, BUNNARD LANE, E.C.4, is constantly receiving Enquiries from Home Manufacturers regarding Suitable Firms to act as Agents for their products in Hong Kong and South China.

If Local Companies desirous of taking up further Agencies will let us know the Lines in which they are interested the information will be forwarded to London and passed on to interested parties as opportunity offers.

This Service is offered to our Readers without charge and, of course, no obligation is incurred on either side.

The Required Information should be sent to the
HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, LTD
11, ICE HOUSE STREET,
Hong Kong.

INTIMATIONS.

HONG KONG GOVERNMENT 6% PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OF (1927).

PROSPECTUS.

The Subscription List will be opened on Wednesday, the 24th day of October, 1928, and closed on or before Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1928.

Issue of \$2,000,000 Hong Kong Currency Six Per cent. Bonds to Bearer being the remainder of the \$5,000,000 Loan authorised by the Public Works Loan Ordinance, 1927.

The Proceeds of the Loan will be applied to the purposes specified in the Schedule.

The Principal and Interest of the Loan are guaranteed by the Government of Hong Kong and are secured by the Revenue of the Colony.

PRICE OF ISSUE—103 PER CENT.

INTEREST PAYABLE—1st MAY and 1st NOVEMBER.

FIRST COUPON FOR FULL SIX MONTH INTEREST PAYABLE—1st MAY, 1929.

Principal repayable at par—on 1st November, 1933, or, at the option of the Government of Hong Kong, principal may be wholly or partially repaid at any time after the 31st October, 1932, by Drawings of Bonds of such denominations and to such respective total nominal values as the Governor may determine.

The Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hong Kong, are instructed by the Government of Hong Kong to receive Subscriptions for the above Loan.

The Bonds will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000, payable to Bearer with half yearly interest coupons attached payable 1st MAY and 1st NOVEMBER at the Office of the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hong Kong.

Applications will be received by the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hong Kong, from whom the necessary printed forms can be obtained. Such applications must be for \$1,000 or any multiple thereof and be accompanied by a Deposit of 10 per cent. of the amount applied for.

Applications may be accepted in whole or in part, and in the event of partial allotment the surplus amount paid as deposit will be appropriated towards the payment of the balance due on allotment.

The balance due on allotment must be paid on or before NOVEMBER 1st, 1928.

The Government has the right to refuse any application or payment.

In case of default in the payment of the balance due on allotment, the deposit paid will be liable to forfeiture.

Notice will be given when Bonds are ready for delivery.

Section 14 of the Public Works Ordinance 1927, makes this loan a trustee investment.

SCHEDULE.

PURPOSES TO WHICH THE LOAN IS APPLICABLE.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. Waterworks development | \$3,500,000 |
| 2. Aerodrome and Harbour development | 1,000,000 |
| 3. Other public works | 500,000 |

Total

\$5,000,000

C. McI. MESSER,
Colonial Treasurer.

17th October, 1928.

INTIMATIONS.

To Connoisseurs—

FINEST

OLD BROWN BRANDY

Is Unsurpassed as a Liqueur.

Exquisitely Mellow,
and of Fine Aroma;
Delightful to the Palate.

(Blends Deliciously with

Watson's Dry Ginger Ale).

Bottled at Cognac, France,
especially forA. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

PHONE C. 616.

BIRTHS.

BARRERA.—On October 13th, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. ALAN L. BARRERA, a son.

BARR.—On October 13th, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. E. A. BARR, a son, DUNCAN FRASER.

KUHN.—On October 13th, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. KARL KUHN, a daughter.

WOOD.—On October 11th, at Harbin, to Mr. and Mrs. M. W. WOOD, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, a son.

MARRIAGE.

WEGENER.—NAUGHTON.—On October 13th, at German Consulate-General, Shanghai, and at Holy Trinity Cathedral, by the Very Rev. Dean A. C. S. TRIVETT, ANNIE EVELYN NAUGHTON, to HERMAN OTTO WEGENER.

DEATH.

CASTRO.—On October 14th, at Shanghai, BONIFACIO MARIA CASTRO, aged 50.

Hong Kong Office: 11, Ice House Street.
London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

THE HOOVER-SMITH

HONG KONG, OCTOBER 20th, 1928.

CANTON'S CO-OPERATION.

It would appear that the Canton authorities have faithfully kept their promise to do everything in their power to bring about the capture of the men who were concerned in the recent piracy of the *Anking*. The details of the expedition to the Tai Chow Hao district, published in the *Daily Press* yesterday, have been read with the greatest interest and satisfaction, and the arrest of nine suspected pirates, out of a gang of probably twenty or thirty, is generally regarded as a very satisfactory result of the preliminary "combing out" of this territory. It must be remembered that raids on pirate headquarters have been carried out previously but no one has ever been taken prisoner. All that the British

authorities were able to do was to burn down a few small huts in which pirates were known to live, and although this action was very necessary and salutary, and the threats that it would be repeated whenever a British ship was attacked may have caused a certain amount of misgiving, it certainly would not have the same deterrent effect as the systematic searching of villages until actual traces of the piracy were found and a number of those regarded as being concerned in it were run to earth. So far the pirates have been absolutely safe after once getting to shore with their booty. This sense of security must vanish with the re-awakened activity of the Chinese Government, and now it has been shown that a very grave danger of being caught, and subsequently executed, on land has been added to the risks at sea, it may be hoped that piracy will soon cease to be looked upon as a profitable means of livelihood.

As we have remarked before, until the lesson has been thoroughly learned that piracy does not pay there is little hope of preventing officers from occasionally being taken by surprise and ships from being looted. And the only people who can drive that lesson home are the Canton authorities. No British force could have carried through so effectively and expeditiously the plan of campaign arranged for the crews of the three small Chinese gunboats. Village after village was surrounded and everyone closely questioned but all denied knowledge of the pirates' whereabouts. Most of them confessed entire ignorance that any piracy had occurred, and the Elders came forward with substantial guarantees in support of the truth of these statements. Finally three men, who suffered from a notoriously bad reputation, were taken into custody, and under close examination at last admitted that they had been forced to carry

look for the pirates to the village of Ping King. A move was immediately made to this village and there evidence in the shape of stolen property was found.

Whether or no it will be possible to connect the prisoners with the *Anking* piracy and to obtain sufficient evidence to secure their conviction in the Canton Courts is, in one sense, a matter of little importance. The fact that the Canton authorities have recognised their duty in the matter, and have shown that they will not allow the pirates to enjoy unmolested a safe retreat on the Kwangtung coast line, will probably be in itself sufficient seriously to discourage the organisation of future piracies on a large scale from this particular quarter.

A year or two ago we heard a good many facetious remarks about the formation of the "Bias Bay Piracy Company Limited" and the stock was quoted at a premium. As the result of Canton action, and the permanent control which they are now preparing to exercise over the territory concerned, we imagine the shares in this corporation will slump, and trust that its complete liquidation will not be for long delayed.

The Chinese Recreation Club is giving an "At Home" to-day (Saturday), commencing at 3 p.m. sharp.

During the twenty-four hours ending October 18th no cases of notifiable disease were reported in the Colony.

The death occurred in Hankow on the 18th instant of Alfred H. Coussecher, a stoker on board H.M.S. *Courcheval*.

The date of the dance at the Peak Club has been changed from Saturday, November 3rd, to Friday, November 2nd.—ADVT.

The date of the next Congregation of the University of Hong Kong for the purpose of conferring degrees has been fixed for Monday, January 14th, 1929, at 5 p.m.

Sunday next is Hospital Sunday, and the occasion is being specially observed at St. John's Cathedral.

A New York message dated October 18th says the people of New York and Chicago were enjoying summer heat with the warmest October since 1885, while a blizzard has buried Wyoming under 18 inches of snow.

The engagement is announced of Captain A. E. Snagge of I.S. Cumberland to Miss Margot Stephen, daughter of the late Mr. A. G. Stephen, of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai.

The Japan Aviation Company next week is starting its air-mail passenger service between Shanghai and Osaka. A Dornier Wal flying boat, equipped with wireless apparatus, will start from Osaka on Monday next (22nd inst) on its first flight for Shanghai.

A naval wireless message states that a big fire occurred at Hankow on the night of the 16th instant in the godown of the Nissan Kisen Kaisha. No damage was done to the Consulate near by, and the Municipal police kept the crowd of onlookers in perfect control.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Etta Moore, daughter of Mrs. B. F. Moore, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, to Capt. Coleman Driver, U.S.A., at present attached to the American Embassy in Tokyo. Capt. Driver is well-known throughout the Far East. He was formerly Inspector for Military Science at McKinley High School in Honolulu.

According to the master of the fishing-junk which was pirated near Chungchow a couple of days ago the pirate boat was a one-masted vessel with a black sail, and carried a crew of six, all of whom spoke the Punti dialect. Loot taken away by the pirates included \$10 in cash, jewellery worth \$30, clothing worth \$15, and fishing nets valued at \$100.

The driver of a motor-lorry had a nasty accident in the New Territories on Thursday. It appears that the lorry was on its way to deliver a load of cement and tar to workers on the Castle Peak Road when the gasoline ran out. The driver foolishly lit a match to see how much was needed in the tank, with the result that the tank exploded and set fire to the lorry, which was completely destroyed. The man received some burns of a not very serious character. The contractor puts his loss at \$300.

The many friends of Mr. A. H. Aldas will regret to hear that he is very ill, suffering from nervous breakdown. As Assistant Secretary of the Hong Kong Club for over twenty-five years, he has always been a very popular figure among the members of the Club. Mr. Aldas is undergoing a special course of treatment at the Canton Sanatorium under the care of the well-known German specialist, Dr. Otto, of the firm of Drs. Rummel, Schneider, Otto and Breitlaender. His many friends will wish him a speedy recovery.

Miss Frances Weaver, in a paper read at the women engineers' conference at Bristol University, declared that there was a vast field of undiscovered territory for metallurgists, particularly in the realm of alloy steels. The annual loss due to the corrosion of iron and steel was estimated at well over £500,000,000, and this was being combated by a more extensive use of stainless steel, as called, which, although not stainless in the correct sense of the word, possessed a very high resistance to corrosion. With the wide ranges of tensile strength now available the next few years should see enormous increases in its use. In this age of industrial developments they were proud that the greatest contributions to metallurgical progress had been made by their own countrymen.

What becomes of the Starlight is the title of an interesting article by Prof. H. N. Russell in the *Scientific American*. Prof. Russell points out that, on the old conception of boundless space, by far the larger portion of the energy poured forth from the stars would seem to be dissipated in the form of over-widening and ever-weakening waves. On the conception of re-entrant space, the waves would, after making the circuit of space, go over the same ground again. The question is examined whether the wave energy, which is now considered to come from the annihilation of matter, may possibly be built up into matter again. It is shown that this involves some difficult conceptions. The energy required to form a hydrogen atom would be spread through some 400 cubic feet of space.

A reference is made to Dr. Millikan's suggestion that the cosmic rays investigated by him result from the union of 28 hydrogen atoms to form a silicon atom; "it is not easy to see how the 28 electrons and 28 protons can all get to the same place at the same time." But it must be remembered that knowledge of the structure of the atom is only a quarter of a century old, and it is to be hoped that the future may reveal solutions of these difficult but fascinating problems.

Clark's *Caledonia* World Cruise for 1930 has been deferred on account of the unfavourable conditions existing and the rolling stock in the United States due to the Presidential election this year. Although reluctant to give up the world cruise, the conditions stated have made it obligatory, and there was no alternative.

An ex-soldier named James Powell, who was mourned as dead for 12 years, returned to his home at Cardiff last month. He served with the Army Service Corps during the War and in 1916 he was reported missing. On the way home Powell visited a café where he had formerly been employed. By a remarkable coincidence he was served by his sister, who is employed there as a waitress. He says that he has travelled all over the world.

The submarine detection branch of the British Navy is to be re-organised as an independent one, equivalent to the gunnery and torpedo branches. The importance of this service justifies such recognition of status as is implied by the change. The primary qualification for a sound-detector is a natural gift of ear, just as in the case of a gunner it is a natural gift of eye. But the anti-submarine service has evolved the elementary possibilities of the hydrophone to such a degree that it is not only possible to pick up a submarine at a very considerable distance, but to locate her exactly and determine her speed and direction. With such knowledge, her particular form of menace is largely neutralised.

At a fancy dress ball at Minstead (England) last month some stag-hunters became rather exuberant, and expressed their *joie de vivre* by attacking a local journalist. The journalist was pitched upon because he is known to have criticised stag-hunting for its cruelty. The "sportsmen" dragged him through the hotel, across the hotel grounds and the promenade, and then threw him into the sea. But this by no means satisfied the stag-hunters, for when the half-drowned journalist succeeded in climbing on to a breakwater, he was immediately pushed into the sea again. This incident is almost identical with one which occurred a few months ago in that part of the country, except that the victim was then a stag, whose throat was cut when it was completely exhausted. It was this which led to the journalist's criticisms in the first place. This incident is an edifying revelation of the mentality of stag-hunters, and is hardly a convincing reply to those who have raised their voices against the toll-takers of this sport in the past, especially in Devon and Somerset. It rather supports the view that this kind of sportsman has a brutalising effect on the mind. Anyhow, if men will mete out such treatment to a human being, it is easy to understand that animals can expect little mercy from them. It is to be hoped that the affair will be taken further, and the authors of this outrage made to pay in a court of law for their happy evening.

Mr. Smit's courageous speech to the League Assembly advocating an international agreement to prevent "the arming of those African natives who had no use for and no knowledge of military armaments or military requirements" was an appeal to the general conscience against one of the least defensible decisions of the Peace Conference. The mandate system, with all its faults, represented a great step forward on behalf of what are known as the subject races. The clause in the Covenant which established it forbids "the military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defence of territory." In the debates on the Covenant Commission France declared that she could not renounce the right to raise troops from all colonial countries under French control. Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that the clause did not prevent the raising of native forces, but only the "raising of great native armies," and M. Clemenceau professed himself "satisfied." But by the time the mandates had to be drawn up his satisfaction had vanished, and the French mandates, unlike all the others, permit the troops raised to be used for defence of territory outside that under mandate. Although the words merely permit the use of the police forces elsewhere, France has interpreted them; with the tacit consent of her allies, as permitting just that raising of native armies which Mr. Lloyd George held the Covenant forbade. The contradiction between French practice and her obligations under the Covenant is glaring, and Mr. Smit has done well to raise again the question at once so decisively and so tactfully.

WEATHER REPORT.

The weather report, forecast, and remarks, issued from the Royal Observatory, Hong Kong, at 4.55 p.m. yesterday states that the anti-cyclone continues to increase in intensity, and fresh to strong monsoon will continue along the coast and over the North China Sea. Local Forecast:—N.E. winds, fresh, fine generally.

FURTHER LOAN FOR CHINA.**SUN FO'S WORK IN AMERICA.****RIVER CONSERVANCY AND CANALS.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

SHANGHAI, Oct. 19th.

The Kuo Min states that it is understood that the State Council has approved the tentative agreement, signed by Sun Fo in America with the China Famine Relief Society, for a loan of G.\$5,000,000 for the sole purpose of opening a canal from Tientsin, on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway about 30 miles south of Tientsin, to the coast terminating at Haikow. The message adds that the construction will give employment to about 150,000 famine refugees from the north.

The State Council is also understood to have instructed Mr. Frank Lee, the new Chinese Minister to Mexico, to negotiate with the same society, another loan of the same amount for the purpose of river conservancy work and road building in the famine stricken districts of Honan, Shensi and Kansu.

The foregoing announcement lets the cat out of the bag in the matter of Sun Fo's statement on October 9th that the time was not ripe to reveal the results of his conversations with American financiers.

ANOTHER LOAN.**(Wah Tsz Yat Pao).**

SHANGHAI, Oct. 19th.

In view of the fact that the famine situation in North China is extremely serious, the Nationalist Government is contemplating the borrowing of a further loan of \$5,000,000 from the United States besides that of the same amount which has been negotiated by Mr. Sun Fo during his sojourn there for the purpose of financing various economic enterprises in North China. This additional loan will be devoted to construction of highways, canals and other means of communication in Honan, Shensi and Kansu.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH JAPAN.**(Wah Tsz Yat Pao).**

SHANGHAI, Oct. 19th.

Marshal Chiang Kai Shek has formally appointed Dr. C. T. Wang as Chinese Plenipotentiary Representative for the negotiations with Mr. Yada in the hope that the preliminary discussion may form the basis of the coming Sino-Japanese conference for the settlement of outstanding problems.

At present the negotiations between Mr. Yada and Dr. C. T. Wang will concern five problems—the Tsinan Affair, tariff problems, the Nanking Incident, the Hankow Incident and treaty revision.

The Nanking and Hankow Incidents are expected to be easily settled but the other three are much more complicated and it is believed that it will take a long time before they are satisfactorily settled.

JAPANESE WITHDRAWAL.**[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

TOKYO, Oct. 19th.

The Cabinet has decided to order the withdrawal of three companies of infantry, numbering 500, from Tientsin. These formed part of the normal garrison and were due to return to Japan on the arrival of relief last May, but their departure was postponed till the situation became more settled.

JEHOL GOVERNMENT.**[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

PEKING, Oct. 19th.

According to the vernacular papers Chang Hsueh Liang has placed himself further behind Tang Yu Lin by recommending the Nanking Government to appoint Tang Yu Lin as chairman of the Jehol Government and Tang Yu Lin's leading henchmen to other posts in it.

Tang Yu Lin has formed a government including these officers without waiting for Nanking's reply.

POSTAL TROUBLE SETTLED.**[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

PEIPING, Oct. 19th.

The postal authorities here hope that the *Shun Tien Shih Pao* case is now settled. After arrangement with the union which has been responsible for seizing all copies of the paper posted, the proprietors have been asked to post the usual quantity, numbering several thousands. This morning the papers were posted and went through without any incident.

SHANGHAI'S CRIME WAVE.**STARTLING RECORD FOR SEPTEMBER.****WARNING ISSUED TO FOREIGNERS.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

SHANGHAI, Oct. 19th.

The serious crime wave in the International Settlement and elsewhere in Shanghai, of which the murder of Miss Thompson is one of the worst features, continues to preoccupy the foreign Municipal authorities.

Following the recent warning to foreigners not to walk in the more remote roads of the Settlement after dark, a notification has been posted at all hostels warning ladies to protect their handbags and to keep to the main streets, not wandering into alley-ways in the shopping districts. They are also advised to take a special note of the numbers of any rickshas they may engage (the pullers of which are often in league with robbers).

The Municipal Council also notifies that the manufacture, sale, possession or wearing of bullet-proof vests is prohibited except by license.

These vests are generally used by the Police in raiding houses in search of Chinese kidnappers, and it has been found necessary to prevent their sale to the kidnappers and armed robbers.

In view of the prevalence of kidnapping and robbery in the French Concession, the Chinese Merchants' Federation is urging the French authorities to permit the organization of a Chinese Voluntary Corps to cope with the bandits. A similar organization is in existence in the International Settlement.

It is noteworthy that seven murders, six attempted murders, seven armed abductions, and fifty-one armed robberies occurred in the International Settlement during September, while 29 Chinese desperadoes were arrested at various times by the Settlement Police and executed by the Chinese authorities.

BATTLE WITH KIDNAPERS.**[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

SHANGHAI, Oct. 19th.

There has been a recrudescence of brigandage and kidnapping in the vicinity of Soochow and Taihu Lake, fifty miles west of Shanghai. In a recent encounter with the water police lasting three days there were several casualties among the policemen. Eventually the outlaws decamped, abandoning four persons whom they had kidnapped, while the police subsequently discovered five kidnapped men and boys.

INSTIGATORS OF STRIKE.**[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

SHANGHAI, Oct. 19th.

It is reported that two prominent members of the Kuomintang Shanghai headquarters, who are suspected of having instigated the post office strike, will be transferred to Nanking.

INHERITANCE CODE.**(Wah Tsz Yat Pao).**

SHANGHAI, Oct. 19th.

The Nanking Codification Committee, a special judiciary institute directly under the control of the Nationalist Government, has finished its elaborate work of drafting two codes governing Chinese blood relationship and inheritance. These two codes if put into force will bring a sweeping change in the old Chinese family system. They will be introduced at the coming session of the Legislative Yuan for discussion and adoption.

BUBONIC PLAGUE.**[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

PEIPING, Oct. 19th.

Missionary sources from Fenchow and Chinese sources from Taiyuan report an outbreak of bubonic plague at Fenchow, seventy-five miles south-west of Taiyuan. Details are lacking but it is believed that the outbreak is serious. The Taiyuan authorities have sent medical officers to cope with the situation.

HOOVER A BRITISH CITIZEN?**AL SMITH'S WHIRLWIND FINISH.****REPUBLICAN DENIALS.****[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19th.

The allegation that Mr. Hoover had once been "a British citizen" was made the subject of a statement by Doctor Work, chairman of the Republican Committee. This however does not deal with the enquiry reported to have been addressed to the mayor of Johannesburg, asking whether Mr. Hoover voted in the Transvaal election, and suggesting that this will disqualify him from standing for the presidency.

Dr. Work says that photostatic copies of British electoral lists exist on which Mr. Hoover's name appears, because he once tenanted a house in the neighbourhood of London and paid taxes in England, but he never attempted to vote.

Dr. Work's statement is prompted by the intention of Al Smith to tell the story in the course of the "whirlwind finish" for which he always reserves himself, and a Democratic endeavour to ascribe "pro-British" tendencies to Hoover.

Victim of A Plot.

Mr. Hoover in an interview has denied that he ever voted in the Transvaal or anywhere else outside his own country. A statement substantiating his denial has been issued by the State Department in Washington.

Dr. Work says Hoover is the victim of a plot to lead the Americans to believe that Hoover once applied for British citizenship. Dr. Work has obtained a certificate from the British authorities that no such application was ever presented.

Mr. Hoover was not aware until recently that his name was on the London lists.

THE AUSTRALIAN STRIKE.**COMPLETE BREAKDOWN.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

MELBOURNE, Oct. 19th.

The waterside workers' strike has come to an end throughout Australia.

OWNERSHIP OF THE FALKLANDS.**BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE WITH ARGENTINA.****BEARING OF KELLOGG PACT.****[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]**

NEW YORK, Oct. 19th.

The disputed ownership of the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and the South Orkneys, which formed the subject of correspondence exchanged last year between the British and Argentine Governments, is dealt with in a message from the Buenos Aires correspondent of the *New York Times*.

According to the correspondent, Britain protested against the erection of an Argentinian wireless meteorological station in South Georgia, to which the Argentine Government replied asserting ownership of the islands and explaining its inability to take active control of the Falklands on account of the British occupation.

The correspondent declares that the publication of the correspondence has an immediate bearing on the Argentine's attitude towards the Kellogg Pact, which tacitly recognises the British right to protect her possessions.

NAVIGATION OF THE SCHELDT.**HOLLAND AND BELGIUM IN DISCUSSION.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

THE HAGUE, Oct. 19th.

It is officially announced that the Belgian and Dutch Governments have agreed to open fresh negotiations for the settlement of outstanding questions between the two countries, including the controversial problem of the navigation of the Scheldt.

Belgian and Dutch experts will meet in February next to work out the basis of the resumption of the negotiations.

SUGAR REFINERY BURNT DOWN.**[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

MOSCOW, Oct. 19th.

Three people were burnt to death and nine seriously injured in a fire at a sugar refinery near Belgorod in the Veron district. Twenty horses also perished in the conflagration.

PASSENGER CAUSES PLANE CRASH.**SEIZES CONTROLS.****PILOT'S DESPAIRING CRY.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 19th.

A party of bankers attending a convention of the Investment Bankers' Corporation was taken on a sight-seeing trip over the city in a Junker's monoplane when the machine nosedived from 680 feet. Two of the passengers were killed and five seriously injured before the eyes of their wives, who were watching the flight.

The cause of the disaster is unknown but the manager considers that a passenger crawled from the cabin into the relief pilot's cockpit and got panicky when the pilot executed a wing over. He then seized the controls. This theory is suggested by the fact that the pilot while being taken to hospital kept shouting "Get to hell away from those controls."

BIG NEW BUILDING COLLAPSES.**CONTRACTOR'S ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.****FOREMAN'S GRAPHIC STORY.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

PARIS, Oct. 19th.

A terrible disaster occurred at Vincennes when a six-storey building in course of construction collapsed, resulting in twenty workmen being buried in the ruins. The bodies of three Italians have been recovered, whilst five other workmen have been rescued.

The foreman in charge of the construction had a miraculous escape. He says that he ascended to the fourth floor and was suddenly called down by a workman. As he reached the road, he saw the building shake, make an almost quarter turn and then collapse.

The contractor was subsequently taken to the Police Station, where he attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself with a revolver.

The cement is being tested. This disaster recalls one which occurred last Tuesday at Prague, where a five-storey building in course of construction collapsed without warning, no fewer than fifty workmen being killed.

REPARATIONS PROBLEM DISCUSSED.**CHURCHILL'S LIGHTNING VISIT TO PARIS.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

PARIS, Oct. 19th.

Mr. Churchill unexpectedly arrived early this morning on a lightning visit to discuss with Mr. Poincaré and Mr. P. Gilbert, the Agent-General for reparations payments, the latest phase of the reparations problem. Conversations lasted eighty minutes.

A communiqué states that the constitution of the committee of experts contemplated in the recent Geneva communiqué was discussed, and the exchange of views will continue during the coming days between all the governments concerned.

Mr. Parker Gilbert spent the week end in London on a brief but important visit in the course of which he held conversations with Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Churchill and leading Government officials.

DE HOOGH BOUGHT BACK BY AMSTERDAM.**PURCHASE FROM REMBRANDT SOCIETY.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 19th.

It is learned that Pieter de Hoogh's "Dutch Interior," one of the most famous of the Jan Six collection, which was sold by auction on Tuesday, has been purchased for the Municipality of Amsterdam at a price of £12,000.

At the auction it was bought by the Rembrandt Society for £12,000, the purpose of the Society being to place it in the Rijks Museum.

ADULT EDUCATION. TEACHING TURKEY'S ILLITERATES.**[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 19th.

The Government has published, through the Ministry of Education, a scheme of adult education, by which 12,000 specially recruited teachers will teach all men and women throughout the country who are over 45 years of age and are unable to read or write.

DEVELOPMENTS IN OIL INDUSTRY.**IS IT PEACE OR WAR?****CITY EDITORS IN DOUBT.****[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]**

NEW YORK, October 19th.

The organization of the American oil export association and the further step in the consolidation of British interests, the formation of the Consolidated Petroleum Company, indicate important developments behind the scenes in the oil industry.

City editors in London and New York are trying to discover whether oil peace or war is imminent. Some see the beginnings of Anglo-American agreement for scientific distribution in the world markets and limitation of production, with prospects of opposition to Russia, which has refused to enter the compact and has already expressed the intention to capture Eastern markets.

U.S. LADY'S GENEROSITY REWARDED.**DECORATED BY KING HAAKON.****SEARCH FOR AMUNDSEN.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

OSLO, Oct. 19th.

King Haakon of Norway gave a luncheon today in honour of an American lady, Miss Boyd, who placed the whaler *Hobby* at the disposal of the expedition organized to search for Amundsen's plane after the ill-fated explorer failed to reach his Arctic destination.

Miss Boyd personally participated in the search, and King Haakon paid a warm tribute to her courage and generosity, afterwards conferring upon her the Cross Chevalier and the Cross of the Order of St. Olaf.

The Norwegian Prime Minister, the United States Minister to Oslo, and the Norwegian airmen who also assisted in the search were among the guests at the luncheon.

Amundsen's Petrol Tank.

Subsequent examination of the pencil writing on the derelict petrol tank, thought to have belonged to Amundsen's plane, shows that it was probably not connected with the accident to Amundsen's aeroplane but that it relates to original instructions for mounting the tank on the machine.

THE PROHIBITION ISSUE. ALLEGATIONS OF GRAFT.**NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 19th.**

Senator Edward I. Edwards of New Jersey, in an article which will appear in the November issue of *Plain Talk* magazine, accuses the Anti-Saloon League of America of graft, fraud and Governmental dictation.

Edwards charges that the League has built up a super-Government which has intimidated "high officials"—the President, the officers of the Cabinet, the judiciary and all the executive arms of Government.

The Edwards article will appear close on the heels of several other similar charges of super-Governmental activity on the part of not only the prohibitionists but likewise by Protestant religious sects maintaining alleged "lobbies" in Washington.

No charges of such thoroughgoing nature have as yet been printed, however, and a considerable repercussion is anticipated.

RELIGION IN AMERICA. COOLIDGE CHURCHMEN.**WASHINGTON, Oct. 19th.**

President Coolidge to-day addressed the general convention of the Episcopal Church in session here.

He said that the support of principles of justice, the confidence of Americans in each other and in the conduct of domestic affairs, America's duty to humanity abroad, and the fabric of the American Government itself, all rest upon religion.

"It is importance cannot be stressed too often," he declared, "nor can it be emphasized too much."

President Coolidge cautioned against "self-satisfying smugness," based upon the fact that progress has already been made toward spiritual advancement.

The President said that a large portion of the world is still without the advantages of modern civilization.

"While it is well," he continued, "for us to look ahead and to carry to the people the knowledge of our faith, we should not forget that our success in that direction will be largely measured by what we do for ourselves at home."

RESIGNATION OF BIRKENHEAD.**CORDIAL EXCHANGE OF LETTERS.****"TOWER OF STRENGTH."****[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]**

ROOBY, Oct. 19th.

It is officially announced that Lord Birkenhead, the Secretary for India, has resigned, while publication has been authorised of most cordial correspondence dealing with his withdrawal from the Cabinet.

In a letter to Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, Lord Birkenhead says: "I am exceedingly grateful to you for having released me from my obligations at an earlier date than we discussed some months ago. I should not have asked you to do so had not some balance of private convenience, which I have explained to you, intervened."

"Still less should I have done so had there been the slightest prospect that I could have remained long enough at the India Office to take part in the discussions and decisions which the report of the Simon Commission will require."

The Indian Office.

"I regret leaving an office where I have spent four of the happiest and most interesting years of my life."

"The merit or demerit of my work there can only at present be known to the two distinguished Viceroys with whom I have co-operated, to my colleagues in the Cabinet whom I have kept closely informed of every important decision, to my Council and to the admirable staff of the India Office, to whose real ability and prudence I have owed so much."

"For the rest, one can only wait for the time, one day to come, when the India papers of the last four years will be published."

Not Untruthful Toll.

"I do not wish to leave the public stage with anything in the nature of self-praise. I will only, therefore, say that after spending four years as a Law Officer, and very nearly as long as Lord Chancellor, I do not believe the last four years will be ultimately pronounced the most untruthful of my life."

"I am leaving official politics once and for all. But I leave, as you know, in the fullest sympathy with you and your colleagues. I am not without hope that both in the House of Lords and occasionally in the country, I may be permitted to offer some unofficial help."

"The moment of parting is always sad. Your own personality has converted a Cabinet which assembled upon a crater of some bitter and recent memories, into a band of brothers. I leave them and you with emotion, and, if I may be allowed to say so, with affection."

Premier's Reply.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin replied on Wednesday as follows:—

"I have received your letter with profound regret, a regret which will be shared by all of our colleagues. For four years, your counsel in the Cabinet has been invaluable."

"In the dark days, you were a tower of strength and you have been a generous colleague and a loyal friend."

"It is too early yet to estimate the value of your work at the India Office, but I am confident historians of our time will do it justice."

"With every good wish for many years of happiness and prosperity in the new sphere of life upon which you are entering," Yours very sincerely, Stanley Baldwin.

His Majesty the King has appointed Lord Birkenhead as Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

Birkenhead's Successor.

Lord Birkenhead's place at the India Office will be taken by Viscount Peel, the appointment having been approved by His Majesty. Viscount Peel has been First Commissioner of Works since 1924, but the elevation is not unexpected as he was Secretary for India from 1922 to 1924.

The Marquess of Londonderry becomes First Commissioner of Works.

CURE FOR LEPROSY. DISCOVERY BY RIGA DOCTOR.**[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

RIGA, Oct. 19th.

Four lepers have been released from the Estonian Leprosy Asylum on the island of Oesel as completely cured.

They were treated with a gold preparation, which has been called "Solganal" and which was prepared by Dr. Feldt of Riga, who has been experimenting with this preparation since 1914.

Dr. Feldt is now working at the Koch Institute for Infectious Diseases in Berlin.

FEARS FOR DARING AVIATOR.**NO NEWS OF MACDONALD.****ANXIOUS VIGIL AT CROYDON.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

LONDON, Oct. 19th.

While air experts are still hoping for the best, the gravest fears are now expressed that the daring attempt of Lt.-Comdr. MacDonald to cross the Atlantic in a light aeroplane has come to grief.

At eleven o'clock this evening, there has been no news whatsoever of the British naval officer, since he took off at five o'clock yesterday afternoon from Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, in his small Moth 50 h.p. aeroplane.

He was expected, if all went well, to reach the west coast of Ireland this afternoon, but at four o'clock he had not put in an appearance, though no particular anxiety was felt at this time since it was pointed out that he was steering along a route not followed by ships.

Strong Following Wind.

The British Air Ministry reports that although the weather round London has been extremely stormy, the conditions for the flight have been excellent.

Lt.-Comdr. MacDonald would have had a wind of at least thirty miles per hour behind him almost all the way across the Atlantic, and with a cruising speed of 80 miles per hour, it was thought that the 1,900 miles from Newfoundland to Ireland might have been accomplished in a little over nineteen hours.

He had a moonlight night for the journey and the visibility should have been excellent throughout.

Queenstown, Ireland, reported that clouds and rain prevailed along the West coast during the morning, but this later changed to brilliant sunshine, and the opinion is expressed that the weather over Ireland must have cleared up before MacDonald could have reached the coast.

Newfoundland Beacons.

St. John's, Newfoundland, reports that in that district there was considerable rain and fog during the night, and that beacons were kept ready at Harbour Grace in the event of his turning back. It is, however, thought that Lieutenant-Comdr. MacDonald was well clear of these local conditions before they arose and that he had no reason for considering the desirability of returning.

Before he set off on his daring venture, the aviator was advised by the Meteorological Department of the Air Ministry to follow a more northerly route than usual.

If he followed the route indicated, he should have reached the coast of Galway at one o'clock this afternoon, and would have been due at Stag Lane Aerodrome, to which he hoped to fly, by about six o'clock this evening.

Grave Anxiety.

FOOTBALL.

FIXTURES FOR TO-DAY.

Division I.
Recreio v. Queen's Royal Regt., at King's Park. Referee: L.S.B.A. Atkinson, R.N.
Hong Kong F.C. v. Chinese Athletic Club ground. Referee: Capt. Austin, M.C., M.M., R.A.

Kowloon F.C. v. South China, Kowloon F.C. ground. Referee: S. Serg. J. Gilbert, R.A.O.C.

Police v. Small Units, St. Joseph's ground. Referee: P.M. C. Mackie, K.O.S.B.

Navy v. R.A., Caroline Hill. Referee: Mr. F. Smith.

Division "A" Junior.
K.O.S.B. v. Recreio, Sookunpoo ground. Referee: Pte. Lamb, R.A.M.C.

Chinese Athletic Club v. R.A.F. Club ground. Referee: L.S. J. Crossley, R.N.

University v. Navy, Chinese ground, Hong Kong. Referee: Lee-Corpl. Smead, Queen's.

Eastern v. St. Joseph's, St. Joseph's ground. Referee: Mr. Sunny.

Kowloon F.C. v. South China "A", Kowloon. Referee: Sgt. Clarke, R.A.

South China "B" v. Small Units, Caroline Hill. Referee: B.Q.M.S. Hutchins, R.A.

Kowloon side are well provided for in the way of football to-day. Kowloon are at home to South China, and both teams being of about equal fighting strength, a good and even game should be witnessed.

The Queen's go to King's Park for their match with Recreio. They will prove too good for the home-side, and taking the points, will allow them to remain at the head of the table. The Club and Chinese Athletic meet on the Club ground, the Athletic are a good side, and should take the points away with them. The Police and the Small Units meet on St. Joseph's ground, Happy Valley. The Small Units have suffered some heavy defeats, but they are getting together better, and an even game should be the result.

Navy find the Royal Artillery meet on Caroline Hill and a win for the Artillery seems assured, but they have got to play to win.

In the second division we have a good match at Sookunpoo, when Recreio line up, in front of the K.O.S.B. second string. The latter team are quite good again this year and are expected to win.

The Athletic and the R.A.F. meet on the Club ground, and a good second division match will be witnessed. It should be an almost even game, with the odds slightly in favour of the Athletic. University and the Navy play on the Chinese ground at Happy Valley, and a win for the Navy is assured. St. Joseph's are at home to the Eastern, and should have a good forerunner to the first division game, as South China "A" are the visitors.

South China "B" and the Small Units meet on Caroline Hill, and it will not be surprising to see a win for the Small Units.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

The Senior Division League match (Queen's v. Recreio) will be played to-day (Saturday) on Recreio's ground at King's Park instead of on Chatham Road, as previously arranged.

The following will represent Club de Recreio in their Senior League match against the Queen's Royal Regiment at 4.45 p.m. to-day at King's Park:—R. Marques, P. M. Xavier, S. Sousa, C. F. Remedios, A. A. dos Remedios, B. Assumpcao, B. Gosano, A. Ward, A. Gosano, L. A. da Rocha, and A. J. Brown.

The following will represent Club de Recreio Reserves in their Junior "A" Division League match against the K.O.S.B. to-day at 3 p.m. on Sookunpoo ground:—N. Beltrao, R. Silva, V. Netto, W. Ogley, A. M. Silva, G. Victor, V. Marques, J. Goncalves, C. Roza Pereira, J. M. da Silva, L. V. Antonio, and L. Fernandes.

AMERICAN BALL TEAM FOR THE ORIENT.

New York City, Oct. 14th. Herbert Hunter, organizer of the "baseball ambassadors to Japan," revealed to-day that an invitation to play in Manila has been received but said no decision has been reached as to whether it will be accepted.

A similar situation exists with regard to Shanghai. If the "ambassadors" play only in Japan, the trip will terminate in the middle of December, whereas it may last about two months longer if the American stars proceed on to Manila.

The team will sail for the Far East on the President Jefferson, Hunter said.

In addition to Ty Cobb, whose participation was previously announced, the party includes Johnson, Shawkey, and Hoffman, as well as George Putnam of San Francisco. Ernest Quigley will accompany the group to act as umpire.

AQUATIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

ANOTHER RECORD SMASHED.

FURTHER CHINESE SUCCESS.

LYON AND JOHNSTONE IN FAST RACE.

That the local swimming standard has been well maintained this year is proved by the excellent performances seen during the week in the Annual Championship organised by the Victoria Recreation Club. The results so far have proved very satisfactory, and yesterday yet another local record was broken. This was in the 100 yards breast stroke, in which Wan Kwong Ting completed the distance in 73.2-5 seconds, thus beating the previous record set by Corpl. Lidster, whose time was 82 seconds.

The records for this event, which was first started in 1925 are:—

1925 Corpl. Lidster	82
1926 Wan Kwong Ting	83.1-3
1927 H. M. Remedios	91
1928 Wan Kwong Ting	73.2-5

Yesterday's Events.

Only two events were decided yesterday, viz., the 100 yards breast stroke championship and the 200 yards championship, in both of which fast times were registered.

The event in which Wan Kwong Ting broke the record came second on the programme, and five competitors took part, viz., Wan Kwong Ting, Lo Chee Hin, Yeung Yuen Wah, W. Foraita, and H. M. Remedios. All five men were evenly matched, and were bunched up from the beginning to the end. The winner, however, showed very good form and the slight lead secured at the start he maintained to the finish. The other four were almost abreast with the winner at the end of the first lap, but Wan Kwong Ting and Lo Chee Hin soon showed better speed and gained a noticeable lead. Foraita lagged behind at the end of the second length.

A fast pace was maintained for the third length, the finishing order being Wan Kwong Ting, Lo Chee Hin, Yeung Yuen Wah, H. M. Remedios, and W. Foraita. In the final length, Lo Chee Hin tried hard to beat his competitor, but found the task beyond his ability, and Wan Kwong Ting finished comfortably ahead.

The others were not far behind. Lo Chee Hin finished second, and another Chinese, Yeung Yuen Wah, came in third. Remedios and Foraita were unplaced, but did well.

200 Yards Championship.

Only three competed, but they are all well-known swimmers, viz., D. Lyon, J. B. Johnstone, and L. R. Pereira. The three registered good times, and naturally it was a fast race. Lyon and Johnstone have previously won the championship, and before the race had gone far it became evident that the issue lay between them, although credit should be given to Pereira who gave a good account of himself.

Although at first the three kept almost abreast, Johnstone soon had the lead, with Pereira second and Lyon close behind. These positions were maintained until the end of the fourth length, when Lyon displaced Pereira. Then began a great struggle between the two leaders, which went on till the end. One length later Lyon drew level, Pereira being out of the running. Lyon delighted the spectators by forging ahead at the end of the sixth length, which advantage he increased in the following two lengths. He then had a clear lead of three yards but on swimming home, Johnstone made a great effort to win and amidst much excitement drew up as they neared the winning post. Eventually Lyon won by a touch, two fifths of a second ahead of his rival.

Lyon has thus won this event for the fifth year consecutively, as he has done in the 100 yards championship.

		MINS.	SECS.
1910	T. Logan	3	0.
1911	T. Logan	3	47.
1912	R. Berthet	3	—
1913	J. C. Finch	2	41.
1916	J. C. Finch	2	46.
1917	D. Lyon	3	11.
1918	A. Logan	2	51.
1919	J. R. Johnstone	2	47.
1920	D. Lyon	2	40.
1921	E. A. Th. Siemens zen (Interport)	4	40.
1922	D. Lyon	2	40.
1923	A. F. May	2	41.
1924	D. Lyon	2	34.
1925	D. Lyon and A. F. May	2	40.
1926	D. Lyon	2	38.
1927	D. Lyon	2	37.
1928	D. Lyon	2	33.

CRAIGENGOWER CRICKET CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE BAD DEBTS QUESTION.

One of the interesting questions which came up for discussion at the annual general meeting of the Craigengower Cricket Club yesterday was the large amount (£1,342.17) written off in the balance-sheet for bad debts under bar account. The chair was taken by Mr. R. Bass, President of the Club.

Prior to moving the adoption of the accounts, which on the year's working showed a profit of £1,527.32, as against 893.55 in the previous year, Mr. Bass reviewed the activities of the Club in the various branches of sport, and exhorted those taking part in cricket and tennis to use their best efforts during the season in carrying out the fixtures. He also paid a tribute to the ladies who had assisted at the "At Home" the previous week, and said he thought that with such help the Club was always bound to do well when they had to entertain a large number of visitors.

Mr. Nicholson drew attention to the sum of £1,342.17 representing bad debts under the bar account. As many of those making up this total had incurred debts of more than 50s, he asked why the bar supplies to those members had not been stopped under the rule.

The Chairman explained that the debts were incurred several seasons ago, and were now brought forward for final disposal. In reply to a further question from Mr. Allen as to why the list of bad debts which was posted up in the Club was suddenly removed, Mr. Bass said that the list was posted up without the sanction of the Committee. It was irregular, and he took the responsibility of removing it from the board. Answering another question, he said that there was a possibility of a portion of the bad debts being recovered.

The adoption of the accounts, seconded by Mr. Bennett, was duly carried.

In a discussion on general business, the Chairman agreed to certain proposals brought forward to amplify the report presented at the annual meeting. One of these concerned the inclusion of more names of those who had done well in the cricket averages. He explained that through a mistake on the part of the officers who made up the bowling averages, the name of Mr. S. Abbas was shown as having the best average, whereas it was later found that the honour rightly belonged to Mr. D. Fritz.

The election of officers resulted in Mr. Bass being appointed for another term, on another candidate, Mr. Bradbury, withdrawing with the consent of his supporters. In doing so Mr. Bradbury eulogised Mr. Bass's work during the season, and said he felt that the latter should carry on for at least another year.

Mr. A. A. Alves was unanimously elected Vice-President on a motion by Mr. Bradbury, seconded by Mr. Ildefonso.

A deserving tribute was paid to Mr. D. Rumjahn for his services as Acting Honorary Secretary, and he was confirmed in his position in preference to Mr. Rometel, who was put forward by Mr. Mowling and Mr. Lyon.

The difficulty over the important position of Honorary Treasurer was overcome by Mr. Kharas being induced, much against his will, to continue to act in that capacity.

Office Bearers.

The following were the office bearers elected at the meeting:—President—Mr. R. Bass; Vice-President—Mr. A. A. Alves; Hon. Secretary—Mr. D. Rumjahn; Hon. Treasurer—Mr. D. K. Kharas.

General Committee:—Messrs. B. W. Bradbury, W. B. Musket, W. Allen, E. Mowling, C. S. Rossette, P. A. Dixon, F. K. Modi, and D. Fritz.

Cricket Captain:—1st XI: Mr. U. Omar; Vice-Captain, R. C. Reed; 2nd XI: Mr. E. Mowling.

A hearty vote of thanks to the outgoing Committee and to Mr. D. Fritz, who audited the accounts, closed the proceedings.

CRICKET.

M.C.C. IN AUSTRALIA.

JARDINE AND TYLDESLEY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSY, Oct. 18th.

The English cricket team to-day began the first match of their Australian tour, playing against Western Australia.

They scored 306 for six wickets, Jardine making 109, Tyldeley 66 and Hendren 55 not out. The Englishmen recovered somewhat dramatically from a poor start. Four batsmen, including Sutcliffe, had already left with the score only at 106 when Tyldeley and Jardine put a new complexion on the game.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP OF CHINA.

M. W. BUDD BREAKS THE RECORD OF THE COURSE.

INTERESTING DETAILS OF PLAY.

With a record-breaking round of 68, which came on top of a collapse by A. R. Blinko, his chief rival, M. W. Budd retained the amateur championship of China yesterday by a margin of 12 strokes, scoring 289, after having been three strokes behind at the end of Saturday's 36 holes. A. R. Blinko was second, and R. T. Denison third, with 301 and 300 respectively. Denison is the first American to figure in the first three of the championship since it was inaugurated.

When it was all over, Mr. A. Gray congratulated the winner, second, and third on their success, and remarked on the fine display given by the Hong Kong players in the match between the S. G. C. and the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club, especially emphasizing the victory of Marton, and Ferguson over Budd and Blinko, "our so-called experts." Miss Madge White then presented cups to the first three, and a box of balls to J. F. Pilcher for the best round by any competitor outside the first three—71. Mr. Budd replied suitably.

Saturday's Play.

Conditions on Saturday and yesterday were ideal for good golf. Blinko was in the best of form and played perfect golf in the morning round on Saturday. Going out in a bogey, he came back losing only one stroke at the 16th, where he took five. His driving was magnificent and one or two recoveries when his ball strayed away into the rough were wonderful, leaving him a good chance for a bogey every time. His drive from the first tee in the afternoon cost him a stroke, but he got this back and one more by a couple of "birdie" threes at the third and fourth. At the short sixth, however, he missed two putts, but by laying his ball well up to the pin at the short ninth, he got one of them back.

At the long 14th he found himself in trouble, his approach being too strong. This cost him seven strokes. At the next hole however, he got back one of these when he holed out in two, finishing with a good 73. His total for the day was 145.

Budd's Opening Rounds.

Budd sent his drive out of bounds at the first, but going out on Saturday morning played excellent golf, and by getting a two at the ninth turned home in 35. Coming in, he dropped a stroke at the 17th yard 11th, but at the 13th got this back by a beautiful four, and making no other mistakes, ended the morning with 71. In the afternoon he lost his accuracy from the fourth to the eighth holes, and turned four over bogey—40. In the last nine he found himself again, though a four at the tenth, a six at the 14th, and a five at the 18th somewhat spoiled the round, which he finished in 77. This put him three strokes behind Blinko, and tied with H. R. Malcolm and O. E. C. Marton, the Hong Kong player.

Malcolm did not find his real steadiness during the morning, doing the first nine in 39, which made his total for the 18, 78. In the afternoon he was much improved and only a six at the 15th spoiled him. He total was also 143. Marton struck a bad patch at the 15th hole in the morning and afternoon, or he would have turned in a card considerably lower.

J. F. Pilcher and C. O. Cumming tied for third place on the first day's play with 152. Denison was fourth with 154, Buckland fifth with 155, and Huggett sixth with 157.

Saturday's Leading Scores.

Cards of the leading players on Saturday follow:—	
Blinko	454 453 443 444 453 534 a.m. 72
Budd	553 355 442 445 472 523 p.m. 73
H. R. Malcolm	543 683 592 435 553 444 a.m. 75
Budd	454 362 444 435 453 436 p.m. 73
M. W. Budd	554 453 442 444 453 434 a.m. 71
Budd	454 564 453 444 462 445 p.m. 77
O. E. C. Marton	554 235 444 435 683 434 a.m. 75
Budd	443 454 553 345 463 425 p.m. 73

A Change in The Aspect.

All these players were well in the running when the competition was resumed yesterday morning. Conditions, though still excellent, were slightly different from those of Saturday in that a heavy dew had made the greens slow in the morning, and a number of players pulled on the strokes with short putts. In the afternoon, however, the sun came out and the greens were fast as on the day before.

Blinko proved of colour. Nothing appeared to go right with him, putts just staying out and his lies when his ball left the fairway, as it did a number of times, being difficult ones to recover from. The second hole cost him six, the fifth seven, and the eighth five, and he turned in 41. Coming in he did better, but a seven at the 14th spoiled the card. His total was 79.

This with Budd playing fine golf, going out in 36 and coming back in 37, for a total of 73, changed the order, Blinko being three strokes behind the champion in the afternoon. Marton evidently found the strain of the interport and the championship telling, and his work on the greens suffered badly. He could do no better than 81. Huggett jumped into the limelight with an excellent 73, being steady all the way round, while Pilcher played fine golf up to the 15th where he suddenly lost control of his putter and, after looking certain for a 74 or thereabouts, threw away six strokes on four greens, and finished with 80.

The Polo Ground.

Malcolm also had an unfortunate time on the greens, and partly owing to a curious misunderstanding at the last hole, which cost him probably a couple of strokes, came in with 81.

This misunderstanding occurred at the 15th hole, where Malcolm, endeavouring to make sure that he did not get on to the practice steepchase course and out of bounds, hooked his drive on to the polo ground on the left. Both he and his partner believed that this was now out of bounds, and he played another which was not a success. It turned out, however, that his first ball had been in bounds and within easy reach of the green, but he did not know this until he was back in the club house. A question was raised whether his score for the last hole should count, but as a similar mistake had been made by a player the day before, the ruling was given that his first ball had really been out of bounds. C. O. Cumming apparently dropped out of the running after the morning with an 82, while Denison improved his chances with a 78. During the morning W. J. Hawkins all but did the seventh in one, his ball striking the pin while hardly moving and just bouncing back from the cup. The opinion was that, had the pin been removed at the time, he would have got a one. Buckland did an 80 and also fell behind.

The Final Phase.

The competition for first place had boiled down, by the time the afternoon round yesterday was reached, to the question whether Blinko could perform a miracle in the last 18 holes, as he has done before, and put in a card four strokes below Budd's. Otherwise interest was centred in the second and third places, where there were a number of players with about even chances.

As it turned out, Blinko could not perform the miracle. During the afternoon he played spirited golf, and once again the luck was dead against him. At the first and second holes he drove out of bounds and dropped two strokes. At the fifth he took seven, and at the short holes an extra putt each. He turned in 41, and from that point his chances for first place were ruined. Coming in, he improved upon his game and did a useful 38, making his total for the 72 holes 301—a great deal too much to worry Budd.

Budd is a player who saves his fireworks until they are needed, and yesterday afternoon, under the impression that he was being hard pressed to retain his title, he gave a wonderful display. He was out in 35, including a four at the ninth, due to weak putting. But coming back his golf became inspired. The match was, of course, won by this time, as news of Blinko's 41 had drifted back to the crowd following the champion, and the question became simply whether Budd could break the record. He did, and in this was assisted by some luck.

The real sensation of the whole competition was Budd's 14th hole in the afternoon. His drive was a beauty, near the Himalayas, but his second shot with a wooden club was too low and he caught the bunkers. He needed a much distance as out and made a mistake to get condemned to a six at the best. He then holed out his mashie approach from 130 or more yards, the ball dropping into the cup to the right of the pin, which had not been removed.

At the 15th he got a two, at the 16th a three, and a short tee-shot at the 17th lost him a stroke. He needed a four for the 18th to get 68. Here again he was aided by luck, his tee-shot keeping low and bouncing before the bunkers guarding the fairway. It bounced just right, however, and went through the passage between the bunkers to lie well out on the fairway beyond. His second shot took him to the green, and his third laid him dead. He holed out without a mistake, to round off a round of 68.

His two rounds on Sunday were as follows:—
454 453 443 434 573 434 a.m. 73
454 353 454 444 442 344 p.m. 68
(Continued on next column)

GOLF.

ROYAL HONG KONG GOLF CLUB.

SUNDAY'S STARTING TIMES AT FANLING.

9.28 a.m.	H. A. Lammert and J. D. Humphreys.
9.32 "	C. Thwaites and E. Stone.
9.36 "	E. R. Hallifax and W. D. Brown.
9.40 "	V. M. Grayburn and E. Grimble.
9.44 "	C. B. Johnson and P. Tester.
9.48 "	A. Leach and F. A. Merry.
9.52 "	G. E. Mitchell and G. Davidson.
9.56 "	H. Rogers and M. L. Clarke.
10.00 "	J. H. Davy and S. J. H. Fox.
10.04 "	J. W. Franks and A. E. Kent.
10.08 "	R. A. Green and M. G. Mills.
10.12 "	J. S. Dykes and D. M. Goodall.
10.16 "	A. C. I. Bowker and H. Spicer.
10.20 "	L. Garland and T. Ramsay.
10.24 "	K. L. Dugan and S. M. Monroe.
10.28 "	S. A. Arthur and D. Forbes.
10.32 "	R. Hepburn and I. W. Shewan.
10.36 "	S. T. Butlin and N. K. Littlejohn.
10.40 "	F. Taylor and W. A. Weight.
10.44 "	E. D. Black and F. M. Ellis.
10.48 "	R. M. Chaloner and C. P. Ross.
10.52 "	A. B. Parves and F. J. de Rome.
10.56 "	A. B. Stewart and L. R. Andrewes.
11.00 "	N. L. Smith and D. J. Gilmore.
11.04 "	G. E. Towns and T. G. Weall.
11.08 "	B. L. Seton-Winton and M. M. Maas.
11.12 "	L. Garner and P. W. Massey.
11.16 "	H. R. Forsyth and J. Thayer.
11.20 "	A. E. Lissaman and H. U. Ireland.
11.24 "	B. J. Lacon and W. B. Duncombe.
11.28 "	W. A. Stewart and T. Low.
11.32 "	Col. Lynch and Major Beamish.

C.R.C. "AT HOME."

MRS. SOUTHERN TO DISTRIBUTE PRIZES.

The Chinese Recreation Club "At Home" this afternoon is expected to be a tremendous success, both from the social and sporting points of view.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern, C.M.G.) and Mrs. Southern will grace the occasion by their presence, and a distinguished gathering of Chinese and foreigners is expected. At the conclusion, Mrs. Southern will distribute the prizes.

The principal attraction will be the Exhibition Matches between Winners and the Rest of the League. All the best local talent, excepting E. C. Fincher, will take part, and some fine play is expected.

Denison's Improvement.

While everything else on the day was overshadowed by Budd's marvellous round, C. O. Cumming and Pilcher both did excellent rounds in the afternoon, and finished tied, only two points behind the third man. Denison was steady throughout the competition, and finished with a 78 to give him third place by a point from Malcolm, who did a 78. Cumming did a wonderful 73, which compared with his 83 of the morning was unexpected. Pilcher took 76.

The scores follow. Hopkins and MacAndo, who played on Saturday, did not turn up yesterday, and Stark tore up his card.

M. W. Budd	71 77 73 68 289
A. R. Blinko	72 73 79 77 301
R. T. Denison	79 76 78 79 306
H. R. Malcolm	75 73 81 79 307
C. O. Cumming	75 77 83 73 308
J. F. Pilcher	71 81 80 78 308
W. H. C. Huggett	82 75 73 83 313
O. E. C. Marton	75 73 81 85 314
D. McLaren	81 79 81 76 317
A. H. Ferguson	79 81 79 79 318
H. R. Buckland	74 81 80 83 318
J. Oswald	80 80 80 80 320
L. G. S. Dodwell	81 83 80 79 323
T. S. M. Terrace	80 84 77 82 323
P. H. Prevot	75 80 77 83 324
F. A. Redmond	74 86 78 78 325
A. E. Lissaman	85 79 80 87 331
Capt. Tynningham	85 89 79 85 331
R. Lock	87 81 85 79 332
W. J. Hawkins	80 83 83 84 336
Martin Little	87 83 87 80 339
A. V. Pettit	84 89 84 86 340
G. P. Douglas	82 79 83 82 342
Douglas Smart	85 83 81 83 342
C. T. Beath	82 81 81 87 344
J. L. Crompton	81 89 82 82 344
J. H. Underwood	84 89 87 87 345
N. E. Lurton	88 80 80 80 350
C. C. Stark	88 86 82 —
H. Ando	91 84 —
G. H. Hopkins	92 88 —

CHURCH NOTICES

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NINGPO, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHINKIANG"	On 24th Oct.	Noon
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SZECHUEN"	On 21st Oct.	9 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KIANGSU"	On 21st Oct.	Noon
WEIHAIWEI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 24th Oct.	4 p.m.
AMOT, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SOOCHOW"	On 23rd Oct.	6 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On 24th Oct.	Noon
SHANGHAI	"HUPH"	On 24th Oct.	3 p.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHAI & HAIPHONG	"TEAN"	On 27th Oct.	Noon
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING"	On 28th Oct.	9 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWEIYANG"	On 28th Oct.	Noon
SHANGHAI, NEWCHOW & DALNY	"YINGCHOW"	On 28th Oct.	2 p.m.
AMOT, SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"ANTUNG"	On 28th Oct.	8 a.m.
AMOT, SWATOW & TIENTSIN	"SUICHOW"	On 30th Oct.	8 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"YUNNAN"	On 31st Oct.	3 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LIAN"	On 1st Nov.	Noon
WEIHAIWEI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 2nd Nov.	4 p.m.

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"TAIPING"	6th November	13th November
"CHANGTE"	14th December	14th November
"TAIPING"	4th January, 1929	11th January, 1929
"CHANGTE"	8th February	15th February

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S.S. "PYRRHUS"	Via Suez Canal	16th November
S.S. "CITY OF PERTH"	Via Suez Canal	30th November
S.S. "CITY OF CHESTER"	Via Suez Canal	23rd December

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G. METZINGER ... 8th Nov.	ANDRE LEON ... 7th Nov.
PAUL LEON ... 20th Nov.	CHENONCEAUX ... 21st Nov.
ANDRE LEON ... 4th Dec.	PORTHOS ... 19th Dec.
CHENONCEAUX ... 18th Dec.	ATAGNAN ... 2nd Jan., 1929
PORTHOS ... 1st Jan., 1929	SPHINX ... 18th Jan.
ATAGNAN ... 15th Jan.	G. METZINGER ... 30th Jan.
DARTAGNAN ... 29th Jan.	PAUL LEON ... 13th Feb.
SPHINX ... 12th Feb.	

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3, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

Shipping News

Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

October 18th.

Akita Maru, Japanese str., 2,315 tons, Capt. Y. Moroki, from Singapore, which port she left on October 11th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A3—N.Y.K.

Euryclerus, British str., 3,500 tons, Capt. R. G. Starrock, from Kobe, which port she left on October 9th, with a nil entry, lying at buoy No. A1—B. & S.

Hong Hwa, British str., 1,024 tons, Capt. C. Cowar, from Swatow, with a nil entry, lying at buoy No. A23—Ho Thong.

Liangchow, British str., 1,220 tons, Capt. T. Beer, from Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B3—B. & S.

Tathylia, British str., 8,514 tons, Capt. B. J. Wilson, from Miki, which port she left on October 15th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A29—B. & S.

October 19th.
Derfflinger, German str., 5,077 tons, Capt. H. Hasboken, from Shanghai, which port she left on October 17th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A2—Melchers.

Hakozaki Maru, Japanese str., 6,310 tons, Capt. T. Sekine, from Shanghai, which port she left on October 16th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A4—N.Y.K.

Hanni, French str., 630 tons, Capt. L. J. Cruchot, from Fort Bayard, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C45—M.M.

Linan, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. W. J. Lester, from Canton, with a nil entry, lying at buoy No. B9—B. & S.

Lushan Maru, Japanese str., 1,507 tons, Capt. T. Yasukawa, from Canton, with a nil entry, lying at buoy No. C19—N.Y.K.

Michigan, American str., 3,343 tons, Capt. O. W. Carlson, from Shanghai, which port she left on October 17th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A40—Columbia S.S. Co.

Mishima Maru, Japanese str., 7,905 tons, Capt. M. Nakamura, from Melbourne and Manila. The latter port she left on October 16th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—N.Y.K.

Shinsei Maru No. 6, Japanese str., 2,122 tons, Capt. S. Ozawa, from Dairen, which port she left on October 12th, with a nil entry, lying at buoy No. A24—M.B.K.

Neuchon, British str., 1,584 tons, Capt. J. R. Shenser, from Canton, with a nil entry, lying at buoy No. B14—B. & S.

Tjiflak, Dutch str., 3,613 tons, Capt. P. Abbo, from Balikpapan, which port she left on October 11th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A6—J.C.J.L.

Tokushima Maru, Japanese str., Capt. K. Mitsu, from Yokohama and Moji. The latter port she left on October 14th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A25—N.Y.K.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The Ben Line s.s. Bennevis, from Leith, Middlesbrough, Antwerp, London, and Straits, left Singapore for Hong Kong on the 19th inst., and is due to arrive here on the 25th inst.

CLEARANCES.

October 19th.

Akita Maru, for Moji.
Atlantic, for Chiowangtao.
Borneo, for Haibow.
Dairen, for Shanghai.
Derfflinger, for Manila.
Euryclerus, for Singapore.
Hui Yang, for Swatow.
Hakozaki Maru, for Singapore.
Huichow, for Canton.
Luan, for Swatow.
Lee Cheung, for Shanmei.
Lushan Maru, for Swatow.
Mishima Maru, for Nagasaki.
Tak Hing, for Autau.
Tokushima Maru, for Singapore.
Wing Lee, for Kwang Chow Wan.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

YANGTZE RIVER.

Notice is given that on or about October 25th, and without further notice, the Channel Light-beacon at Cooper Bank Crossing will be moved about 1/8 cable S. 83° E. from its present position, its characteristics remaining unchanged.

From the new position of the beacon, Kiushan Quoin Beacon will bear S. 70° W., distance 3.04 miles. All bearings given are magnetic. Charts affected: Marine Department Charts Nos. 3 and 12.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Peninsular and Oriental.

Karmala, to-morrow.
Khai, Oct. 26th.
Khyber, Oct. 26th.
Miracore, Nov. 1st.
Kashmir, Nov. 2nd.
Malua, Nov. 9th.
Macedonia, Nov. 10th.
Kidderpore, Nov. 13th.
Naldern, Nov. 23rd.
Mantua, Dec. 7th.
Kalyan, Dec. 21st.
Morca, January 4th.
Kashgar, January 18th.

Prince Line.
Chinese Prince, Nov. 9th.
Malayan Prince, Dec. 5th.
Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
Agna, Oct. 31st.
Delhi, Nov. 11th.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "CHILE"

loading on or about 23rd October

For PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, HAVRE, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, BREMEN, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN AND OTHER SCANDINAVIAN & BALTIC PORTS.

SAILING LIST.

OTHER SAILINGS:—	SHANGHAI, ETC.	CONTINENT, ETC.
M.S. "Afrika"	—	1st Nov.
M.S. "Malaya"	23rd Oct.	3rd Dec.
M.S. "Siam"	2nd Dec.	11th Jan., 1929
M.S. "Danmark"	30th Dec.	4th Feb., "

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Telephone C. 4073.

Agents

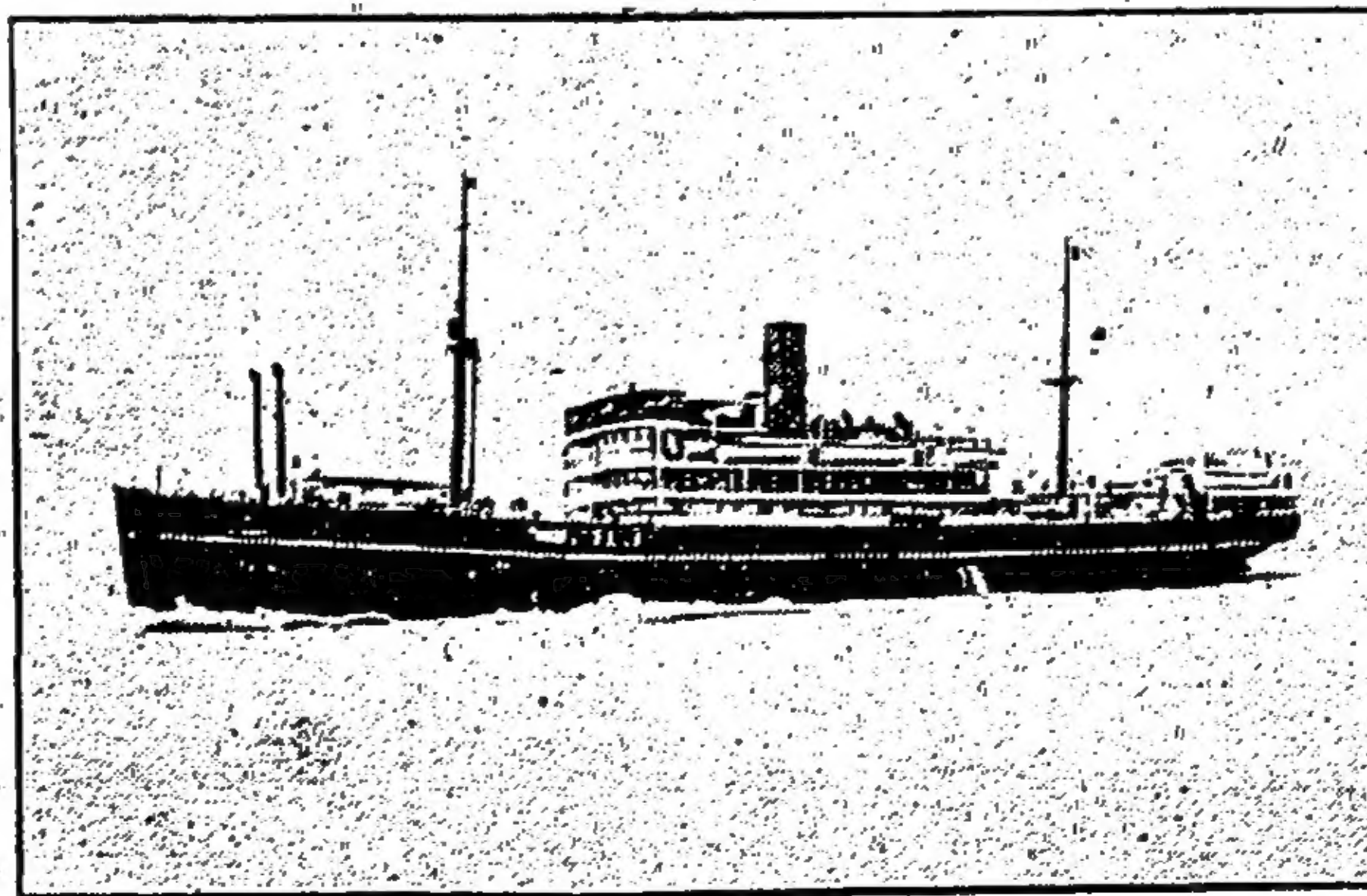
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The Hong Kong & Whampoa Dock COMPANY, LIMITED.

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R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.L.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONG KONG.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHAKSANG"	Sun., 21st Oct., at 7 a.m.
	"YATSHING"	Wed., 24th Oct., at 7 a.m.
	"KWONGSANG"	Sun., 28th Oct., at 7 a.m.
	"HOPSANG"	Wed., 31st Oct., at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via AMOY	"SUISANG"	Sun., 21st Oct., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, MOJI & KOBE	"KUMSANG"	Satur., 27th Oct., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, SHAL, MOJI & KOBE	"YUENSANG"	Satur., 3rd Nov., at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Mon., 22nd Oct., at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Wed., 31st Oct., at Noon
CANTON	"KWONGSANG"	Mon., 22nd Oct., at 11 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Satur., 27th Oct., at Noon

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

GENERAL MANAGERS

Telephone: Central No. 215.

GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £82.

To LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO

Motor Vessel "GLENAPP"	(via Oran)	31st Oct.
Motor Vessel "GLENSHIEL"	(via Oran)	14th Nov.
Motor Vessel "GLENBEG"	(via Oran)	14th Dec.
Steamship "GLENIFFER"	(via Oran)	9th Jan., 1929

To SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOCK

Motor Vessel "GLENBEG"	27th Oct.
Steamship "FEMBORESHIRE"	15th Nov.
Steamship "GLENIFFER"	15th Nov.
Steamship "CARMARTHENSIRE"	12th Dec.

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AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.



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FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA:	
Cabin class ...	£73.
Intermediate class ...	£48.

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NEXT SAILINGS TO EUROPE:—

Freight S.S. "Giosen"	departure 9th Nov.
Pass. S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	departure 17th Nov.
Freight S.S. "Franken"	departure 31st Dec.

Passenger steamers sailing via Manila and Ports to Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

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NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:—

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FARE FROM HONG KONG TO SHANGHAI:	
Cabin class ...	£75.00.
Intermediate class ...	£45.00.

Pass. S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN" ... due here 23rd Oct.

Freight S.S. "Franken" ... due here 17th Nov.

Pass. S.S. "COBLENZ" ... due here 19th Nov.

Freight S.S. "Bismarck" ... due here 15th Dec.

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AGENTS, HONG KONG.

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AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 9 Days)

HAICHING	Tuesday, the 23rd Oct., at 2 p.m.
HAINING	Friday, the 26th Oct., at 3 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Fochow (Pagoda Anchorage) or vice-versa and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of \$80.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

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DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

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UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT

USE the Canadian Pacific Route to Europe and dispose of all the troublesome details that usually arise out of a 10,000 mile overseas journey.

When you travel Canadian Pacific there is only one transaction—the initial one between our agent and you. Your trip across the Pacific, across Canada, and across the Atlantic is made on Canadian Pacific ships and trains; your stopovers at Canadian Pacific hotels.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

Next sailing to the Pacific Coast
S.S. "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA"
At Noon—OCTOBER 24th, 1928.

WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

N.Y.K. LINE

THROUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES
\$120, \$113, \$110, \$102, \$93, VIA SAN FRANCISCO.
\$640, \$640 VIA JAPAN AND SEATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu
TENYO MARU ... Tuesday, 30th Oct.
KOREA MARU ... Tuesday, 30th Nov.
SHINYO MARU ... Tuesday, 30th Nov.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,
via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.
HAKOZAKI MARU ... Saturday, 20th Oct.
HAKUSAN MARU ... Saturday, 3rd Nov.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Oct.
MISHIMA MARU (Calla Zamboanga) ... Wednesday, 24th Nov.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
HAKODATE MARU ... Saturday, 27th Oct.
TAMBA MARU ... Sunday, 11th Nov.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,
Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.
BAKUO MARU ... Monday, 12th Nov.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape
Town & Ports.
HAKATA MARU ... Saturday, 10th Nov.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON via PANAMA.
TOBA MARU ... Monday, 22nd Oct.
LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles.

LIMA MARU (Calla Glasgow) ... Sunday, 31st Oct.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
TOKUSIMA MARU ... Saturday, 20th Oct.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
KIMONO MARU ... Monday, 22nd Oct.
KAMO MARU ... Tuesday, 30th Oct.

SADO MARU ... Tuesday, 30th Oct.
+ Cargo only.
Subject to alteration without notice.

For further information, apply to
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Revised by Members.

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Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News,
Vessels Expected, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

CARGO TOTALS CONTINUE TO IMPROVE.

ELEVEN BRITISH ARRIVALS.

The general cargo returns, both for Hong Kong and ports beyond continued to show improvement during the 24 hours ending 9 a.m. yesterday. Local imports were good, while through freights were exceedingly heavy, amounting to over 32,000 tons. British vessels contributed very substantially towards the returns, and were shown as best cargo carriers.

The shipping figures, were also very good. Twenty arrivals and nineteen departures were shown, of which eleven arrivals and nine departures were British steamers.

Thirteen vessels discharged a total of 18,644 tons of general cargo for this port, of which 10,731 tons were contributed by five British ships. The best cargo return was shown by the s.s. "Wing Hong" (British) from Calcutta and Hong Kong with 3,200 tons of coal. The s.s. "Tynah" (Dutch) discharged 3,002 tons of general cargo as second best carrier.

Through freights carried by fourteen vessels amounted to 32,986 tons, and of these eight British ships carried 16,064 tons. The s.s. "Oanfa" (British) was the best carrier with 6,700 tons of general cargo from Liverpool and Singapore, while the s.s. "Borneo Maru" from Yokohama and Moji carried 4,337 tons and was next best.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	11	9
Japanese	3	2
Norwegian	0	1
Chinese	3	1
Danish	1	0
Dutch	1	0
Swedish	0	1
Total	20	19

DETAILS OF FREIGHTS.

Yat Shing (British) from Tsing-tao and Swatow with 400 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong, and 1,375 tons for through ports.

Qunfa (British) from Liverpool and Singapore with 1,717 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong, and 6,700 tons of through freight.

Eurylochus (British) from Kobe and Taku Bar with no cargo for this port, but 365 tons for other ports.

Wing Hong (British) from Calcutta and Hong Kong with 3,200 tons of coal for Hong Kong and 3,000 tons for through ports.

Hong Hwa (British) from Amoy and Swatow with no cargo for this port but 1,550 tons of general cargo for other ports.

Tathyrus (British) arrived from Tacoma and Milwaukee with 3,021 tons of flour, coal, and general cargo.

Anking (British) from Amoy and Swatow with no cargo for this port and 2,350 tons of through cargo.

Liangchow (British) from Newchwang and Amoy with 450 tons of general cargo and 250 tons for other ports.

Linn (British) from Canton with 476 tons of through cargo.

Tynah (Dutch) from Tandjong Pagar and Balikpapan with 392 tons of sugar, oil, and paraffin and general cargo, and 3,631 tons of sugar, arak, paraffin, and general cargo for through ports.

(Continued on next column)

VESSELS EXPECTED.

American Mail Line.
President Jackson, Oct. 22nd.
Australian-Oriental Line.
Taiping, Nov. 6th.
Change, Dec. 7th.

Bank Line.
City of Delhi, Oct. 24th.
City of Khios, Oct. 25th.
City of Mobile, Oct. 27th.
City of Perth, Oct. 30th.
City of Glasgow, Nov. 17th.
City of Chester, Nov. 24th.
City of Lahore, Dec. 8th.
City of Madras, Dec. 22nd.
City of Bedford, January 4th.

Sea Line.
Benneris, Oct. 25th.
Blue Funnel Line.
Eurylochus, to-day.
Diomed, October 24th.
Pyrrhus, October 26th.
Tathyrus, Oct. 27th.
Patroclus, October 31st.
Democritus, November 3rd.
Cyclops, November 4th.
Lycion, November 6th.
Perseus, November 12th.
Menelaus, Nov. 15th.
Hector, Nov. 14th.
Titan, Nov. 20th.
Tyndareus, Nov. 23th.
Helenus, Nov. 28th.
Asphalion, Nov. 27th.
Antenor, Nov. 28th.
Glaucus, Nov. 30th.
Telemachus, Dec. 6th.
Philoctetes, Dec. 9th.
Protesilaus, Dec. 18th.
Theseus, Dec. 29th.
Atreus, Dec. 29th.
Lycos, January 9th.
Sarpedon, January 10th.
Tydeus, January 20th.

British-India and Apcar Line.
Cinnara, to-morrow.
Talma, Oct. 24th.
Tahwa, Oct. 30th.
Takiwa, Nov. 1st.
Takada, Nov. 6th.
Talanta, Nov. 25th.
Santha, Dec. 25th.

Canadian Pacific Line.
Empress of Russia, to-morrow.
Empress of Asia, Oct. 29th.
Empress of Canada, Nov. 19th.

Doddwell & Co.
Esquiline, Nov. 8th.
Dollar S.S. Line.
President Polk, to-day.
President Pierce, Oct. 22nd.
East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen.
Chile, to-day.
Malaya, Oct. 28th.
Africa, Nov. 1st.
Siam, Dec. 2nd.
Danmark, Dec. 20th.

Eastern and Australian Lines.
Tanda, Nov. 5th.
St. Albans, Dec. 3rd.
Arnfira, January 7th.

Mishima Maru (Japanese) from Melbourne and Manila with 791 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong and 1,372 tons for through ports.

Hakozaki Maru (Japanese) arrived from Yokohama and Shanghai 28 tons of general cargo for this port and 3,434 tons for other ports.

Borneo Maru (Japanese) arrived from Yokohama and Moji with 261 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong and 4,338 tons for through ports.

Akita Maru (Japanese) from Calcutta and Singapore with 2,374 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong and 3,103 tons of through cargo.

Tanikim (Chinese) arrived from Shanghai and Swatow with 160 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong and 345 tons of through cargo.

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

DEATH ON S.S. "OANFA"

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

The s.s. Oanfa, which arrived from Liverpool and Singapore with 150 passengers, reported the death of a Chinese passenger named Chang Kee, age 65, who was suffering from beri-beri and "cholera" paralysis.

Norwegian Whaler Passes Through.

A Norwegian Whaler with the name of s.s. Showa Maru arrived from Norway and Singapore on her way to Japan, where she will be handed over to her new owners.

The vessel is registered at Stevanger, Norway, with a net tonnage of 57 tons. She left Norway on August 19th and arrived at Singapore early in October. The vessel is under the command of A. E. Ellersen, while her new owners are the Suzuki Misen Kisen.

Messrs. Doddwell & Company acted as consignees for this vessel, which left for Japan yesterday at daylight.

Fishing With Bright Lights.

A Chinese fishing boat mistreat yesterday morning for using bright lights to fish in the Central Fairway. The defendant pleaded guilty, and said that she was unaware of the regulation against using bright lights in this area.

Ten vessels brought 3,010 Asiatic dock passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ending 9 a.m. yesterday.

Hamburg-America Line and Hugo Stinnes Line.

Ruhr, Oct. 28th.
Saehlen, Nov. 11th.
Duisburg, Nov. 23rd.
Oldenburg, Dec. 9th.
Saarlaut, Dec. 21st.
Emil Kirdorf, January 4th.

Java-China-Japan Line.
Tjikini, Oct. 22nd.
Tjibondari, Oct. 24th.
Tjibondara, Oct. 26th.
Tjibondara, Nov. 2nd.
Tjibondara, Nov. 6th.
Tjibondara, Nov. 10th.
Tjibondara, Nov. 14th.

Gen Line.
Glenbeg, Oct. 27th.
Glenapp, Oct. 31st.
Pembroke, Nov. 12th.
Gleniffer, Nov. 25th.
Glenmar, Dec. 12th.

Messageries Maritimes.
Paul Leat, October 23rd.
Sphinx, Oct. 23rd.
General Mettinger, Nov. 6th.
Andre Lebon, Nov. 7th.
Chenonceau, Nov. 21st.
Porthos, Dec. 6th.
Athos II, Dec. 19th.
D'Artagnan, January 2nd.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Toba Maru, to-morrow.
Lima Maru, to-morrow.
Aki Maru, Oct. 23rd.
Kikano, Oct. 23rd.
Tenyo Maru, Oct. 23rd.
Rakuyo Maru, Oct. 24th.
Hakodate Maru, Oct. 28th.
Kamo Maru, Oct. 29th.
Murotan Maru, Oct. 29th.
Sado Maru, Oct. 29th.

Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen.
Saarbrücken, Oct. 22nd.
Pfalz, Nov. 7th.
Goblent, Nov. 18th.
Remscheid, Dec. 15th.

P. & O. British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS;
TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FOAMIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KHIVA"	9,135	27th Oct, Noon	Marseilles, London and Hull.
"KHEZAPORE"	9,135	1st Nov.	Straits & Bombay.
"MACDONALD"	11,120	10th Nov.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KIDDERPORE"	9,135	13th Nov.	Straits, Bombay and Karachi.
"KRYSTAL"	9,135	24th Nov.	Marseilles, London and Hull.
"KARMALA"	9,123	1st Dec.	Marseilles and London.
"JYPORE"	9,135	6th Dec. [Mar.]	Lidon, Hull, &werp, &dam, &burg
"MALWA"	10,916	8th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	9,985	15th Dec.	Marseilles and London.
"NADDERA"	10,933	22nd Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"MANTUA"	10,943	5th Jan., 1929	do.
"KALYAN"	9,146	19th Jan.	Marseilles and London.
"MOREA"	10,953	31st Feb.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASABAR"	9,933	15th Feb.	Marseilles and London.
"MADAGASCAR"	11,120	24th Mar.	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,135	18th Mar.	do.
"KARMALA"	9,123	23rd Mar.	do.
"MALWA"	10,930	30th Mar.	do.
"NADDERA"	10,933	13th Apr.	S'bay, Maw., & London.
"KASHMIR"	9,985	20th Apr.	Marseilles and London.
"MANTUA"	10,943	27th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KRYSTAL"	9,135	11th May,	Marseilles and London.
"MOREA"	10,953	18th May,	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,146	5th Jun.	Marseilles and London.
"KASABAR"	10,933	22nd June,	Bombay, Marseilles & Lidon.

+ Cargo only.
+ Calla Casa Blanca.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Genoa, Marseilles, Lyons, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"TALMA"	10,000	27th Oct	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TAKLIWA"	7,331	4th Nov.	do.
"CANARA"	6,914	15th Nov.	do.
"TALWA"	10,935	23rd Nov.	do.

+ Cargo only.

B.I.—Apcar line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

MARSHEN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"ARAFURA"	6,000	4th Nov.	Manila, Sandakan, Tharava,
"TANDA"	6,935	30th Nov.	Manila, Sandakan, Tharava,
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	25th Dec.	Manila, Sandakan, Tharava,
"ARAFURA"	6,000	1st Feb., 1929	Sydney and Melbourne.
"TANDA"	6,935	1st Mar.	do.

Regular Monthly sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Singapore to Australia. The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Oahu, Kolombangara, Tawao, Timor, Durian, or other ports en route as indicated.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Services of steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"KARMALA"	9,123	22nd Oct, D.L.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"CANARA"	6,914	22nd Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Osaka.
"KHEZAPORE"	9,135	25th Oct.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	9,985	2nd Nov.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,916	5th Nov.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"TALWA"	10,935	6th Nov.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TAKADA"	6,919	11th Nov.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"NADDERA"	10,933	15th Nov.	Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KASHMIR"	9,985	22nd Nov.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	25th Nov.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	10,943	27th Dec.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TALMA"	10,000	28th Dec.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"TAKLIWA"	7,331	15th Dec.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,146	21st Dec.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"SANTHA"	7,764	27th Dec.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,953	4th Jan., 1929	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	5th Jan.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	9,985	15th Jan.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MACDONALD"	11,120	1st Feb.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"TANDA"	6,935	5th Feb.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,135	15th Feb.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,930	1st Mar.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KARMALA"	9,123	5th Mar.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"NADDERA"	10,933	15th Mar.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	9,985	22nd Mar.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	10,943	27th Mar.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KRYSTAL"	9,135	12th Apr.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,953	26th Apr.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,146	10th May,	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASABAR"	10,933	24th May,	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

+ Cargo only.
All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.
Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
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P. & O. Building, Commercial Road Central, HONG KONG. Agents.

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m.v. "AGRA" ... 30th November
FOR SHANGHAI, JAPAN AND VLADIVOSTOK.
Loading about
m.v. "AGRA" ... 31st October
m.v. "BELHI" ... 11th November

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

* "CITY OF LAHORE" ... London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ...
 * Passenger Steamer.—Fares to London—1st Class £30; 2nd Class £25.

BOSTON NEW YORK & BALTIMORE ... **AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE**

* Passenger Steamers:—Fares to London—1st Class £80; 2nd Class £55.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

City	From	Destination	Date
"CITY OF RHIOIS"	via Suez Canal	25th October	
"CITY OF PERTH"	via Suez Canal	30th November	
"CITY OF CHE"			

